

Arafat to Move His Base Into the Self-Rule Zone

He'll Return to Gaza and Jericho After Talks in Paris With Rabin

By Clyde Haberman

GAZA — Yasser Arafat will move permanently in a few days to the newly autonomous areas of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho, senior officials in his Palestine Liberation Organization said Monday.

Their remarks were the first clear signal that the Palestine Liberation Organization is preparing to move its headquarters to the Self-Rule Zone.

In Gaza appearances, Arafat ignores problems and works on building hope. Page 9.

zation chairman has been on more than just a visit to Gaza over the last four days, and that he intends to make the territories his home after years of basing himself in Tunis.

"This is the homecoming," said an Arafat adviser, Marwan Kanafani.

"He will be back here for good," said another top aide, Nabil Shaath. "I mean this is it."

Characteristically, the PLO leader did not, through his lieutenants, make the when and where entirely clear.

He is scheduled to end this journey on Tuesday after flying from Gaza in an Egyptian helicopter to Jericho.

It is expected to be a tumultuous stop-over, his first venture into the West Bank in 27 years and his first chance to reaffirm by sheer physical presence the PLO claim to that region as the core of its desired state.

On Wednesday, Mr. Arafat is to meet Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel in Paris.

There, Israeli officials said, they are likely to begin drawing a road map for the next phase of Palestinian self-rule: How to take it beyond tiny Jericho and the West Bank.

It will be a complicated business in which issues like security needs, Jewish settlements and conflicting historical and religious claims are all written in capital letters.

After Paris, the PLO officials said, their chairman will go to Tunis to say farewell to its leaders, and then come back here for good.

Mr. Shaath said the return would be to Gaza on Saturday. Mr. Kanafani said it probably would take yet a few more days, adding that Mr. Arafat would split his time between Gaza and Jericho.

Soufian Abu Zayda, a PLO leader from Gaza, said he had heard that next Tuesday was the designated day.

Whichever, if any, of them proves to be right, the point of all their remarks was that Mr. Arafat is ready to knuckle down and make the nascent Palestinian self-government work.

His is an arduous task. Gaza in particular is extremely short on money, industry and jobs while long on overcrowded houses, broken roads and open sewers.

Questions have been widely asked about whether this long-wandering revolutionary has the disposition to concentrate on balancing budgets and picking up garbage.

Until now, he has focused here largely on ceremonial public appearances and on meetings with diverse delegations of Arabs from Gaza, the West Bank and even Israel.

The handshakes and speeches are essential, his supporters said, to build the unity that he needs and that he asked for once more Monday when meeting dozens of village leaders at his seaside hotel.

"His very presence gives the people the feeling of change, of a new era that has started," said Dr. Riad Zuhair, who will be in charge of health programs in the provisional self-rule government that Mr. Arafat is supposed to swear in for.

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French soldiers chatting with Hutu refugees at a camp in southern Rwanda.

Rebels Take Kigali, French Army Guards Fleeing Rwandans

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Rebels in Rwanda captured the capital, Kigali, and the government-held town of Butare on Monday, putting themselves on a collision course with France after Paris ordered its troops to use force to prevent any further rebel advance.

In a major policy reversal, the French government — which earlier said it wanted to avoid conflict with either side in the civil war — said it would fight to protect hundreds of thousands of mainly Hutu refugees in a security haven.

Without waiting for approval from the United Nations, France said Monday that it was setting up the haven in the southwest corner of the country. The rebel capture of Butare put the Rwandan Patriotic Front close to the French forward elements.

Butare is 35 kilometers east of Gikongoro, where about 150 French troops have set up a base.

"Quite simply, we have received the order to stay in Gikongoro," said a French colonel in the town. "If the RPF comes here and threatens the population, we will fire on them without any hesitation. We have the means."

Further forces, including about 300 Foreign Legion troops, were on their way to the town. The colonel estimated that about 2,000 rebel troops were in the vicinity.

The Patriotic Front, calling the French troops aggressors, has scoffed at protestations of neutrality by France, which supported and armed the Rwandan government before the outbreak of civil war and genocide directed against the Tutsi in April.

The Patriotic Front pushed into central Kigali early Monday after two days of intense artillery bombardment, sending government soldiers fleeing into the misty hills toward government positions in the south.

The rebel troops were reported to have rescued an estimated 2,000 Tutsi refugees who had sought refuge at the Sainte-Famille religious complex after death squads from the Hutu tribe began slaughtering the Tutsi minority.

French officers said Patriotic Front troops also entered and appeared to have taken Butare, where French troops were fired on by the rebels on Sunday after evacuating hundreds of phans and civilians from both the majority Hutu and minority Tutsi tribes, as well as a dozen European missionaries.

As government resistance crumbled, there was virtually nothing between the rebel forces and the French troops. French officers said government troops were out of ammunition and in full flight.

In Paris, the Foreign Ministry spokesman, Richard Duque, said France was setting up the protected haven in the southwest of the central African nation without waiting for the approval of the United Nations.

"We are resolutely continuing our humanitarian operation," Mr. Duque said. "We have taken the initiative of setting up a safe humanitarian zone in western Rwanda."

France has sent about 2,500 men supported by fighter jets to protect hundreds of thousands of civilians, fearing that the mainly Hutu refugees would be massacred as the Patriotic Front drives toward the Zaire border. The bulk of the French force is across the border in Zaire.

Between 200,000 and 500,000 Rwandans, mostly Tutsi, have been slaughtered since the death of the president in an air crash April 6.

In launching Operation Turquoise on June 23, France insisted that its aims were humanitarian and strictly neutral. The rebel advance, however, has placed the mission in the position of having to withdraw

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Chaos Grips Cambodia as It Stumbles on Path to Democracy

By Henry Kamm

New York Times Service

PHNOM PENH — Less than a year after the largest and costliest United Nations effort to bring peace and a freely chosen government to a war-torn nation, Cambodia remains mired in warfare, chaotic administration, official corruption and the endemic poverty that breeds malnutrition, illness and ignorance.

The United Nations and the major powers that organized and paid for the \$1.8 billion international effort called it a success because honest elections were held in May 1993.

But the results have been negated by the effective dominance of the defeated Cambodian People's Party, a Communist party on the Soviet model, and the inactivity of the elected Parliament.

The war continues against the Khmer Rouge guerrillas, who boycotted the elections and were responsible for the deaths of countless hundreds of thousands during their rule from 1975 until Vietnam drove them out in 1979. Poverty has been worsening in the crowded slums of the capital and among the 80 percent of the people who live in rural areas. And corruption flourishes in an illegal economy that is reported to be much larger than the official economy.

A scandal over the exporting of timber from the nation's forests, long pillaged by the military, erupted in late June, heightening a crisis of confidence in the government and causing ambassadors from countries that provide economic aid to send alarm signals to their capitals.

The elections were won by the United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia, led by Prince Norodom Ranariddh, a son

of King Norodom Sihanouk. It defeated the People's Party, the party of the Vietnamese-installed Communist government that ran Cambodia since 1979. But a virtual Communist coup, consisting of a declaration of secession of seven provinces to protest the results, led Prince Sihanouk to impose a coalition government on the victors to avoid strife. He was subsequently chosen as king.

The dominance of the People's Party is reflected at the top of the government. Prince Ranariddh is first prime minister and Hun Sen, the Khmer Rouge defector who headed the Vietnamese-backed government before the elections, is second prime minister.

Yet Mr. Hun Sen is believed by ambassadors, many of the prince's associates in the cabinet and what seems to be a majority of private citizens to hold the upper hand because of Communist discipline in this nearly anarchic nation.

The royalist party, known by the acronym Funcinpec, is deeply divided over what many of its top figures consider Prince Ranariddh's disdain for them and subservience to Mr. Hun Sen. King Sihanouk, being treated for cancer in Beijing, has sent a stream of faxes critical of his son's actions, which contribute to the party's disarray.

Angered by a proposal backed by the Communists and Prince Ranariddh to outlaw the Khmer Rouge, which the king and many here consider an empty gesture endangering chances of peace and reconciliation, King Sihanouk announced Thursday that he would not return.

[Mr. Hun Sen on Monday offered to include human rights concerns in the bill. Reuters reported from Phnom Penh. The bill was seen as one of the reasons

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Alcatel Chief Held in France, Shares Plunge

By Jacques Neher

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Pierre Suard, a kingpin in French industry, was arrested Monday for questioning on allegations that he defrauded the company he heads, Alcatel Alsthom SA.

The telecommunications, transportation and power systems group was "shocked" by the arrest, and so was the Paris Bourse, where the stock of France's largest and most internationally active industrial group lost more than 8 percent and depressed the rest of the market with it.

Alcatel is the world's largest maker of telecommunications equipment and its joint venture with General Electric Co. of Britain, GEC-Alsthom, builds the Train à Grande Vitesse, the French high-speed rail network.

The incarceration of Mr. Suard, 59, is the latest in a series of "affairs" involving prominent French businessmen that have come to light in recent months. Other targets have included Bernard Tapie, the entrepreneur-turned-politician who was recently stripped of parliamentary immunity in relation to a tax fraud allegation, and Didier Pincus-Valenciennes, chairman of Schneider SA, who was jailed for nearly two weeks last month in Brussels and charged with fraud in connection with activities of two Schneider subsidiaries.

Officials of another large group, Generale des Eaux, have been questioned by authorities on other allegations.

Mr. Suard was arrested early in the day by agents of the Versailles fraud squad, following an investigation by Jean-Marie d'Huy, a magistrate who has been looking into allegations that Mr. Suard had a company subsidiary, Alcatel CIT, pay for installation of a 3 million French franc (\$558,000) security system at his office, suburban Paris apartment and vacation residence.

The subsidiary, which Mr. Suard at one time headed before becoming chairman of the parent company in 1986, also is alleged to have falsely billed France Telecom, the national telephone utility, for transmission

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Focus of G-7: Limit Risks of Market Turmoil

By Alan Friedman

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Group of Seven industrialized nations, faced with turbulent currency and bond markets, will try to reduce the dangers posed by instability in the world's financial system, a European finance minister disclosed Monday.

Among the items to be discussed by finance ministers at the annual G-7 summit meeting in Naples, the European official said, "will be a closer look to see what can be done to limit the risk for the financial system of new financial instruments such as derivatives." The meeting begins Friday.

The official, who asked not to be named, said finance ministers would search for ways to make sure a sudden jolt in the bond or currency markets would not result in a more general panic that might trigger high losses for big institutions. He acknowledged, however, that "there is nothing we can do immediately," and he said new regulations would not be helpful.

Separately, a senior U.S. delegate also said in an interview that the G-7 meeting would examine the changing nature of financial markets. "We have seen the emergence of a single global capital market," said Joan Spero, the undersecretary of state for economic affairs.

Officials from various G-7 governments, led by President Bill Clinton, have been seeking to dampen expectations that any dramatic action will be taken to bolster the fortunes of the U.S. dollar, which has been

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WORLD CUP GRANDSTAND

Brazil 1, United States 0

The American team's hope for the upset to end all upsets fell just short Monday in Stanford, California, when Brazil scored in the 74th minute to win. Bebeto scored the goal after a wonderful run by Romario, and the Brazilians ended the Americans' World Cup hopes on Independence Day.

The Americans held a one-man advantage for most of the second half after the Brazilian defender Leonardo was ejected in the final minute of the first half for elbowing Tab Ramos in the head. The blow knocked Ramos unconscious and out of the game.

There were 84,147 in Stanford Stadium for what was billed as the greatest game in the history of American soccer.

Netherlands 2, Ireland 0

The Netherlands capitalized on two errors, including a blunder by the Irish goalkeeper, Pat Bonner, to beat a courageous but ineffective Irish team and reach the quarterfinals of the World Cup for the first time since 1978.

The Inter Milan teammates Dennis Bergkamp and Wim Jonk both scored their second World Cup goals, and the defense withstood Ireland's kick-and-rush tactics in the second half.

"We came here to be among the eight best nations in the World Cup and we succeeded," said the Dutch captain, Ronald Koeman.

Tuesday's matches: Nigeria vs. Italy, in Foxboro, Massachusetts, 1705 GMT; Mexico vs. Bulgaria, in East Rutherford, New Jersey, 2035 GMT.

World Cup report: Pages 18 and 19



Marcelo Balboa of the U.S. team, left, being fouled by Mazinho of Brazil during the first half Monday.

Kiosk

U.S. Envoy Assures Bosnia on Borders

The United States supports an undivided Sarajevo and the recognized borders of Bosnia, the U.S. ambassador, Victor Jackovich, declared Monday in Sarajevo. Mr. Jackovich made his comments one day before a peace plan, which apparently violates both those standards, was to be unveiled in Geneva. His pledge was made at a festive Independence Day party at the new embassy.

Foreign ministers from the United States, Russia, Britain, France and Germany are to meet in Geneva on Tuesday to approve a peace plan that would end the 27-month Bosnian war by partitioning the country 51-49 between Muslim and Croat-backed government forces and their Serbian adversaries. (Page 8.)

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Fleet-Footed Firms Restyle U.S. Economy

By Steven Pearlstein

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The contours of the new American economy can be seen in Fall River, Massachusetts, a down-at-the-heels city of three-family houses, luncheonettes and once-proud textile mills that now serve as discount outlets for raincoats and sportswear made in Taiwan.

There, in an old granite factory with creaky wooden floors, a reborn Quaker Fabric Co., with nearly \$30 million in new state-of-the-art looms, has added 500 employees in the last five years, most of them

from the city's large immigrant community.

Outcroppings also can be found in strip shopping centers across North America, where Discovery Zone opens another of its brightly colored child recreation centers every three days.

The public face of Discovery Zone is an army of 10,000 perky part-timers in shorts and Nikes, but behind the scenes is a sophisticated computer that can pinpoint the best new locations, and a strategic tie-in with Blockbuster Video stores.

And the new economy can also be found

in Rockville, Maryland, at Manugistics Corp., which transformed itself from a dying computer time-sharing service into the developer of a new software that helps manufacturers and distributors manage the supply of goods from raw materials to department store shelves. After 90 days of classroom training and a yearlong apprenticeship, the best of the company's 150 recent hires — young graduates of schools such as Pennsylvania State University and Virginia Tech — are helping to streamline

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Newsstand Prices	
Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg 40 L. Fr.
Antilles.....11.25 CFA	Morocco.....12 Dh
Armenia.....1.400 CFA	Qatar.....8.00 Riels
Egypt.....E.P. 5000	Réunion.....11.20 FF
France.....9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia.....9.00 R.
Gabon.....900 CFA	Senegal.....500 CFA
Ghana.....300 CFA	Spain.....200 PTAS
Greece.....2.600 Lira	Tunisia.....1.000 Din.
Italy.....1.120 CFA	Turkey.....T.L. 35,000
Ivory Coast.....1.120 CFA	U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh
Jordan.....1 JD	U.S. (Eur.) \$1.10
Lebanon.....US\$ 1.50	

Clinton Hopes Europe Tour Will Evoke Statesmanship

By Douglas Jehl
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton heads to Europe on Tuesday, for the third time this year, to begin a weeklong tour that advisers hope can restore some shine to his foreign-policy credentials.

The main occasion for the trip is the annual meeting of the Group of Seven economic powers, which will open Friday in Naples.

But Mr. Clinton has framed that stop in Italy with visits to Latvia, Poland and Germany to show he is a champion of efforts to forge a truly integrated Europe.

From a celebration in Riga, Latvia, of its hard-won independence to a ceremony in Berlin marking the end of the U.S. military's presence, Mr. Clinton will proceed along stepping stones chosen as reminders of what the Cold War's passing has brought and may yet promise.

With his stops in Riga, Warsaw, Naples, Bonn and, lastly, Berlin, President Clinton clearly hopes to retouch his portrait as he is gaining credit for his efforts to rein in a recently divided Europe in ways that would make it more prosperous and more secure.

In an interview last week with a German reporter, Mr. Clinton sketched what he said would be his theme as he becomes the first U.S. president to visit a Baltic country and the first to set foot in Germany since the fall of the Berlin Wall.

"My message will be that we've torn down the walls, but now we have to build the bridges," the president said. "We have to unite Europe, and we have to move forward on security issues, on economic issues, to make a better world."

Mr. Clinton's advisers have made clear that they intend to spend the week trying to redress what they regard as an injustice — that the turning of American attention to trouble spots like Rwanda and Haiti has taken attention from policy central to the transformation of Europe.

Nonetheless, the president will also have to contend on this trip with problems that have dogged him, including the war in Bosnia, nuclear tensions with North Korea and the plunge of the American dollar.

The White House has thrown much of its energy into planning what promises to be a complicated journey.

When Mr. Clinton visited Europe last month for the D-Day commemo-

ration, he acted mostly as commentator and spectator. This week he is to hold what may in some cases be rancorous talks with at least 13 heads of state, including President Boris Yeltsin of Russia.

Mr. Clinton will fly from Washington on Tuesday night directly to Riga, where he is to speak on Wednesday in Freedom Square to a crowd swollen by visitors from the neighboring Baltic countries of Lithuania and Estonia.

Now that Russian troops have withdrawn from Lithuania and are scheduled to be out of Latvia by the end of August, the president's visit is intended in large part to celebrate an end to five decades of Soviet occupation of the Baltic states, an occupation that the United States never accepted as legitimate.

Russia has not yet agreed, however, to terms for the pullout of its forces from Estonia.

After meeting with Estonia's leaders, sides say, Mr. Clinton intends to tell Mr. Yeltsin at the meeting in Naples that it is essential for Russia to abide by its promise to withdraw all of its troops from the three Baltic countries by Aug. 31.

In Warsaw, Mr. Clinton hopes to reassure Poland and other Eastern Eu-

ropean countries that the United States does not regard them as falling under some new Russian sphere of influence, even though Washington and its allies are not yet ready to include them in NATO.

Mr. Clinton's speech before the Polish Parliament on that issue was conceived by his advisers as the main one of his European trip. Administration officials said last week they were determined that he convey to the former Communists who have gained in power in Poland that the road to prosperity and security still leads westward.

Mr. Clinton proceeds later on Thursday to Naples, where he will hold a series of meetings including his first encounter with Prime Minister Tomichi Murayama of Japan.

Mr. Murayama has just become Japan's first Socialist leader in 46 years. His position remains so uncertain that Mr. Clinton made clear in an interview Friday with a Japanese reporter that he saw little hope for quick progress in trade talks between the two countries, saying of the situation in Tokyo, "Nothing is stable forever."

Mr. Clinton's meeting with Mr. Yeltsin takes place on Sunday, when the Russian president joins political

discussions for the first time among the Group of Seven.

That big meeting is likely to produce a statement endorsing a detailed proposal for peace in Bosnia, due to be issued on Tuesday. But the session could expose more frictions over North Korea's nuclear program, with Russia seeking a bigger role in a solution.

The president's final stop, in Germany, was planned in part to soothe any hurt feelings left by the exclusion of German officials from the 50th-anniversary celebration of the Allied landing in Normandy. But advisers say a main theme of his discussions in Bonn on Monday will be that Germany should take a more active role in international affairs.

On Tuesday, July 12, the last day of his trip, Mr. Clinton will seek in a speech at the Brandenburg Gate to recreate the spell cast 32 years ago by President John F. Kennedy, who spoke to Berliners at the height of the Cold War.

Mr. Clinton said last week that the Berlin speech had been "one of the formative political images of my childhood."

WORLD BRIEFS

Hezbollah Attacks Israeli Barracks

MARIJAYOUN, Lebanon (Reuters) — Hezbollah guerrillas attacked an Israeli barracks in South Lebanon on Monday and Israeli jets hit back by attacking posts of the militant group, security sources said.

The sources said two Israeli soldiers were killed and two were wounded in the guerrilla attack, in which the militants fired rockets and artillery at a barracks on the edge of the Israeli-occupied border buffer zone. But the Israeli military said one soldier was killed and another lightly wounded.

Hezbollah, or Party of God, claimed responsibility for the attack, saying its fighters attacked a training school for Israeli forces in Ribana, killing or wounding 20 soldiers. Shortly after the attack two Israeli planes fired six rockets at Hezbollah outposts south of Beirut.

Indonesia Students Protest Press Ban

JAKARTA (AP) — About 200 students staged a protest at their campus Monday against the government's ban on three publications, calling it the "one-sided act of an authoritarian government."

The government shut down the weekly news magazines Tempo and Editor and the weekly tabloid Detik last month following a warning by President Suharto that some publications had carried provocative reports. The three publications recently had carried reports on alleged government corruption.

Mitterrand, in Cape Town, Vows Aid

CAPE TOWN (AP) — President François Mitterrand of France began a South African visit Monday by promising aid and friendship.

Mr. Mitterrand is the first French president to visit South Africa and the first Western leader to visit since President Nelson Mandela's African National Congress won the April election, making him the nation's first black president.

Mr. Mitterrand did not give specifics on the aid but said an upcoming European Union conference on Africa would decide on a package.

Hong Kong Urged to Back Bases Pact

HONG KONG (AP) — The Hong Kong government urged lawmakers Monday to approve an agreement by Britain to transfer military bases to China when sovereignty is transferred in 1997.

Under the agreement reached last week, the legislature will have to approve \$515 million to develop some of the 14 military sites that Britain will hand over to China.

Alistair Aisley, Hong Kong's secretary for security, said that if the funds were not approved, there would be no guarantee that China would release 25 other military bases, worth \$8.3 billion, to the government for commercial development.

An Ex-Italian Chief for Delors' Post?

ROME (Reuters) — A former Socialist prime minister of Italy, Giuliano Amato, is emerging as a possible contender to succeed Jacques Delors of France as president of the European Commission, senior diplomatic sources said Monday.

They said Mr. Amato, 56, was increasingly being seen within the European Union as a credible compromise candidate following Britain's veto last month of Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene of Belgium.

"It is a name that is doing the rounds and not just in the press," one Rome-based diplomat from an EU country said.

Nigeria Fails to Produce Detainee

LAGOS (Reuters) — Nigeria's military government on Monday disobeyed for the second time in a week a judge's order to produce the detained politician, Meshood K.O. Abiola, in court.

The state prosecutor, A.A. Ayode, told the federal high court he did not know the whereabouts of Mr. Abiola, a wealthy businessman widely believed to have won a presidential election in June 1993 that was annulled.

Mr. Abiola has been detained since last month, after he proclaimed himself president in defiance of Nigeria's military rulers. His family believes he is being held in northern Nigeria. Nigeria's main oil workers' union began a strike Monday to force the government to free Mr. Abiola.

U.S. Returns 183 Haitian Refugees

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (Reuters) — The U.S. Coast Guard returned 183 Haitian refugees Monday after they were denied political asylum, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said.

The refugees, who had reached Jamaica, were found not to meet the U.S. requirements for political asylum. The United States has repatriated more than 750 people in the last eight days, the spokesman said.

A boat capsized carrying another group of Haitians who were attempting to flee the Caribbean nation from the country's western town of Saint-Marc, an independent radio station reported. The station did not say how many people were aboard, nor did it give casualty figures.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Europe Bakes, Bringing Smog Alerts

ROME (AFP) — The unusual combination for Western Europe of very hot temperatures, high humidity and no wind has killed people in Italy and France and sent pollution soaring.

A French farmer drowned after jumping into a pool to escape the heat near Besançon, the police said Monday. In Germany, the authorities lowered speed limits on roads in an attempt to control pollution.

In London, pollution levels soared well beyond the recommended maximum set by the World Health Organization. In Paris, the second pollution alert in a week was issued on Sunday because of the high ozone levels.

Forest fires in eastern Spain, considered the worst in 50 years, were responsible for eight deaths Monday. Five firefighters died trying to control a blaze south of Valencia, and three hikers were found dead after trying to flee a fire northwest of Barcelona. The fires, fed by strong winds, have destroyed thousands of acres, and wind shear-related accidents have been documented since, he said.

He said that analysis of the cockpit voice recorder and the flight data recorder would continue in Washington.

It was the second major air disaster in Charlotte involving a DC-9. In 1974, an Eastern Airlines DC-9 crashed into woods while trying to land in Charlotte, killing 71 of the 82 people aboard.

Thousands of commuters and office workers in Bombay were stranded Monday after bus employees went on strike for higher wages.

Neofascist Image-Burnishing?

Fini's Criticism of Mussolini 'Blunder' Brings a Rebuke

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

ROME — As he seeks to remodel his party's image, Italy's neofascist leader, Gianfranco Fini, has tossed a can of flowers into the sea from the Achille Lauro cruise liner in memory of an American Jewish hostage killed when the vessel was hijacked in 1985, a spokesman for Mr. Fini said Monday.

Mr. Fini also called over the weekend for one minute's silence in honor of Leon Klinghoffer, the 69-year-old American

pushed overboard in a wheelchair by Palestinian terrorists who commandeered the cruise ship.

Italian news reports said the gesture had possibly been inspired by foreign newspaper reports suggesting it had been bizarre for a political party supposedly seeking to distance itself from fascism to charter a vessel so intimately connected with an act of anti-Semitism.

Mr. Fini's National Alliance chartered the Achille Lauro for a 12-day fund-raising cruise from the northern Italian port

of Genoa and on to Egypt, Cyprus and Greece.

That was the geographic route. Politically, the coordinates led through many shoals for a party that is rooted in the memory of the former dictator Benito Mussolini and which seems divided over how — and, indeed, whether — it should break from its past to seek a broader legitimacy a half-century after the fall of fascism.

Mr. Fini led his followers in a pilgrimage to the World War II battleground of El Alamein in Egypt's Western Desert to commemorate the 4,800 Italian dead buried there.

Apparently reversing his earlier assessment that Mussolini had been "the greatest statesman of the century," Mr. Fini labeled the Italian dictator's alliance with Nazi Germany a "blunder" that had led to the "catastrophe" of Italy's defeat in World War II.

"It was a disaster for Italy and its people," he said.

Mr. Fini has said previously that, while his party grew out of the Italian Social Movement founded in 1946 by Mussolini's followers, it has consigned fascism to history and is now a part of the European, democratic right.

Within his own ranks, such disavowals do not always go down too well, and his latest remarks provoked a public dispute with Alessandra Mussolini, the dictator's granddaughter, who is a National Alliance member of Parliament.

Mr. Fini, she said Monday, should enjoy his Mediterranean cruise without "firing broadsides from the Achille Lauro."

"He is not a historian and we should leave judgments to history," she said. "Perhaps he thinks that if he starts insulting my grandfather, he'll get to be prime minister."

Judge Asks for Warrant To Force Craxi's Return

Reuters

ROME — A magistrate asked judicial superiors on Monday to issue an international warrant for the arrest of former Prime Minister Bettino Craxi on corruption charges, saying he was refusing to return to Italy from Tunisia.

Judge Francesco Misiani made the request during a preliminary hearing of a case in which Mr. Craxi is charged with corruption in Rome's subway construction.

The former Socialist Party leader, who was prime minister from 1983 to 1987, was also scheduled to stand trial Tuesday in a separate corruption case in Milan.

Mr. Craxi has spent the last several months at his vacation home in Hammamet, Tunisia, where his wife, Anna, has taken up residence.

"He has shown no intention of returning," Judge Misiani told the court. "If we were dealing with a fugitive heroin dealer

no one would question the need for an arrest warrant."

Magistrates leading a separate investigation of Mr. Craxi in Milan ordered him to surrender his passport in May, but could not find him. He is being investigated in 20 separate graft cases.

Mr. Craxi said in newspaper interviews from Hammamet that he was too ill to travel because of complications arising from diabetes.

Mr. Craxi is one of 61 people, including executives of the Fiat car company, whom magistrates want to try in connection with alleged graft in the building of Rome's subway train system by Intermet, a consortium in which Fiat is a partner.

The prosecution says it suspects that bribes totaling more than 100 billion lire (\$63 million) were paid by business executives to political parties in return for contracts.

Mr. Craxi is among 32 defendants due to go on trial in Milan on Tuesday.



Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Prime Minister Li Peng in Bonn on Monday.

Hard-Liner Meets Hard Currency

Reuters

BONN — Prime Minister Li Peng of China, bearing billion-dollar deals and skirting the delicate issue of human rights, began a five-day German tour Monday aimed at establishing a firm partnership between the two countries.

Mr. Li and Chancellor Helmut Kohl presided over a Chinese-German business conference at which German companies signed on to large-scale Chinese projects and Bonn and Beijing agreed to work together to build up China's infrastructure.

"Our goal is to establish a long-term and dependable partnership," Mr. Kohl told German business leaders at the forum. Mr. Li's

150-member delegation of industry officials and business leaders will sign \$3.5 billion in contracts and letters of intent.

"Our market is especially open for German firms," Mr. Li said. "We welcome the fact that Germany is not so shackled politically in its relations with China."

A spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry said, "In the wake of the Cold War, economics is the name of the game."

Human-rights groups have urged the German government to make human rights a major issue during the visit. They are angry about the hard-line Chinese leader's bloody suppression of pro-democracy protests near Tiananmen Square in Beijing in 1989.

Air Crash Followed Wind Shear Alert

USAir Flight Tried to Land One Minute After Warning

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHARLOTTE, North Carolina — Tower controllers warned pilots of tricky, shifting winds just before a USAir jet slammed into a field, killing at least 37 people, an investigator said.

The pilot of Flight 1016, which had originated in Columbia, South Carolina, tried to land Saturday about a minute after the warning. But, with lightning, thunder and heavy rain cutting visibility to less than a mile, he radioed the tower that he was aborting the attempt.

Twenty seconds later, the cockpit voice recorder picked up the sound of the DC-9 tearing through telephone poles and crashing with 37 people aboard, said John Hammerschmidt, an investigator with

the National Transportation Safety Board.

The tower issued the wind-shear alert after the wind shifted by almost 90 degrees in nine seconds, he said. A minute before the alert, another jet landed smoothly, but takeoffs were delayed for two jets around the same time the USAir flight made its landing attempt.

Investigators planned to interview the pilot and co-pilot of Flight 1016 on Tuesday.

Wind shear is a sudden shift in wind speed and direction due to a rapid downward rush of cooler air. A plane flying through wind shear at low altitude would be buffeted, first by a strong head wind and increased lift, then a tail wind and a sharp drop in lift.

Mr. Hammerschmidt said it was too early to speculate on

whether wind shear had caused the crash.

"Pilots are trained in how to avoid and how to recover from wind shears," he said Sunday. "I don't want to say wind shear was the cause of the accident."

Mr. Hammerschmidt said that the 1985 crash of a Delta Airlines L-1011 alerted airlines to the danger of wind shears and forced the creation of detection equipment and the training of pilots. No wind shear-related accidents have been documented since, he said.

He said that analysis of the cockpit voice recorder and the flight data recorder would continue in Washington.

It was the second major air disaster in Charlotte involving a DC-9. In 1974, an Eastern Airlines DC-9 crashed into woods while trying to land in Charlotte, killing 71 of the 82 people aboard.

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Economic Upheaval Continues to Dog Europe

By Richard W. Stevenson
New York Times Service

LONDON — Western Europe is at last emerging from its first post-Cold War recession, but with its economic aspirations tempered and its policymakers still grappling with the momentous changes that have swept the Continent.

So far, the comeback has been driven primarily by increased exports to the United States, where the economy began picking up two years ago, and by the rapidly growing economies of Asia.

European companies in crucial industries like automobiles are beginning to report higher sales. Inflation is largely under control.

Assuming the nascent upturn continues, it would mark the end of a recession that cut short the euphoria sweeping Western Europe after the collapse of communism and the reunification of Germany.

Political and business leaders are clearly hoping that a return to economic growth will give European nations a chance to turn their attention from domestic problems back to issues like strengthening the ties among the 12 members of the European Union and integrating the emerging capitalist democracies of Eastern Europe into the West.

But European leaders also acknowledge that recovery, whatever its magnitude, will not carry away all of the region's woes.

Sales and profits may be improving, but businesses continue to lay off workers, sending already high unemployment rates higher, sapping consumer confidence and keeping the political outlook unsettled.

Thus, as President Bill Clinton and the leaders of the world's six other leading industrialized nations — Japan,

Germany, France, Britain, Canada and Italy — gather for meetings starting Friday in Naples, they will confront a Europe that remains in the midst of economic upheaval.

"The recovery is there, but it is still weak and insufficient," said Prime Minister Edouard Balladur of France last week.

The outlook has not been helped by the recent turmoil in the world's financial markets.

The plunge in the value of the dollar has made exports to the United States more expensive for Germany and to a lesser extent for France, as well as for Japan.

European leaders acknowledge that recovery, will not carry away all of the region's woes.

Long-term interest rates have risen sharply this year in Germany, making it more expensive for home buyers to get mortgages and for businesses to get loans for expansion.

Governments have yet to come up with a strategy for reducing unemployment and stimulating the creation of jobs — an area where Europe badly trails the United States — without slashing a social welfare system that most Europeans consider a birthright.

Although they are making progress, companies have yet to reverse a worldwide loss of market share and to prove that European industry, in many cases overstuffed and slow, can remain com-

petitive with rivals from the United States, Japan and developing nations. Once seen as the key to growth, the single European market has not lived up to its promise since the end of the Cold War. Ambitious plans for a single currency have foundered.

Although Germany is increasingly shifting its sights eastward, most other Western European nations are still trying to decide whether the emerging capitalist democracies of Eastern Europe are an economic opportunity or threat.

"We've reached a critical couple of years in Europe," said Suzy Symes, the director of the Europe program at the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London.

After seeing its economic output decline by 1.3 percent last year, Germany, traditionally Europe's economic engine, is beginning to hum again. Its economy should grow by 1.8 percent this year and 2.6 percent next year, according to projections released on Thursday by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

"Growth will be modest, but it's much better than was expected only a few months ago," said Rainer Veit, head of the Germany department at Deutsche Bank Research in Frankfurt.

After shrinking by 0.2 percent last year, the West European economy as a whole is expected to grow 1.9 percent this year and 2.8 percent in 1995, according to the OECD, the Paris-based research group financed by the major industrial nations. France, Italy, and Spain, among others, are expected to resume growth this year, joining Britain, whose recovery is now in its second year.

Signs of the improvement are apparent all over Western Europe. Fiat, Italy's largest company in the private sector, said last week that its sales were up 10 percent in the first four

months of the year and that it expected to make a small profit for the full year after suffering its worst losses in 1993. Compagnie des Machines Bull, France's largest computer-maker, said sales for the first five months of the year were up 14 percent.

In Germany, the Bundesbank appears to have extinguished the inflationary pressures that arose from the massive government spending necessary to finance the reunification. The inflation rate, which was 3.9 percent last year, is projected by the OECD to fall to 2.8 percent this year and 2 percent next year even as economic growth resumes.

The German central bank, which has been cautiously reducing official interest rates despite a rise in long-term rates caused by the turmoil in the financial markets, is coming under increasing pressure from the United States to make further rate reductions as a means of helping strengthen the dollar.

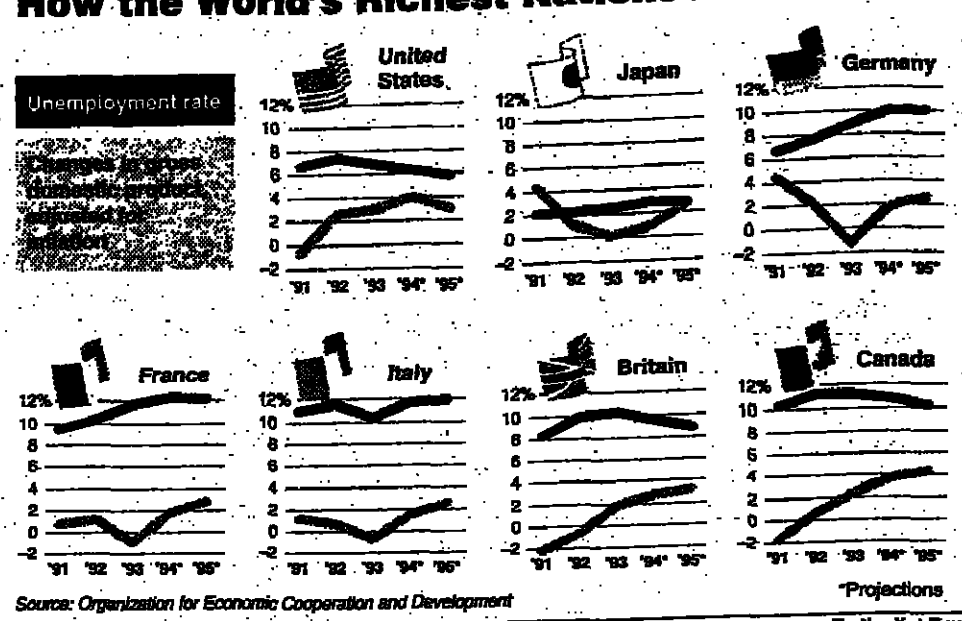
With the immediate strains of recession ending, governments and the 12-nation European Union will have the opportunity to turn their attention to Europe's underlying economic problems, according to economists, analysts and business executives.

It is unclear, they said, whether recovery will breed a new sense of cohesion and purpose among the Western European nations, which have shown deep differences over a wide range of issues for the last several years.

"The news is good, even though the economic data do not point conclusively to economic growth," said Edgar S. Woolard, the chairman of Du Pont Co., in a speech last week in Brussels. "At the same time there is a danger that many in the business and government sectors will sit back and expect cyclical economic recovery to solve deeper problems."

ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

How the World's Richest Nations Are Faring



G-7: A Focus on Limiting Risk of Turmoil in Markets

Continued from Page 1

trading at near-record lows against the Japanese yen.

Mr. Clinton, in a recent interview with reporters from G-7 countries, said he did not want the dollar "to be too low." But he warned that "great care should be taken before unusual actions are taken" to try to reverse the dollar's course.

On Monday, Gert Haller, a senior German Finance Ministry official, played down the likelihood of any major initiative to support the dollar at Naples. Mr. Haller, who is Chancellor Helmut Kohl's personal

advisor on G-7 affairs, indicated that, in his view, the dollar's recent fall to historic lows was a bilateral affair between the United States and Japan.

Speculation persists in currency markets, however, that the G-7 might agree on a coordinated move on interest rates to bolster the U.S. currency following the Naples meeting. Under this scenario the Federal Reserve, whose policy-setting Open Market Committee meets Tuesday, would eventually increase rates and the German and Japanese central banks would lower their own.

While the jury is out on the prospect of a coordinated shift in interest rates most analysts say the currency market has already discounted a likely statement from G-7 leaders in support of stability and a stronger dollar.

In explaining plans to try and reduce the risk posed by tur-

bulent financial markets, the European finance minister sought to distinguish, for example, between aiming for exchange rate stability and trying to fix rates at a certain level, which he called "a nonsense."

"What we will be trying to do is find ways to cooperate more closely to ensure that the huge and rapid development of new financial instruments is not posing a threat or a systemic risk," he said.

Among the other items to be featured at the Naples meeting:

• **Jobs.** G-7 leaders are expected to endorse an "action program" of structural changes and economic policies that can stimulate jobs, especially in Western Europe, which is suffering from record unemployment. The G-7 rhetoric on jobs will be based on recent proposals from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and on discussions held last March at the G-7 jobs conference in Detroit.

• **Growth.** The summit will conclude with an upbeat message about the economic recovery now under way and a promise to pursue noninflationary growth policies in future.

• **GATT.** The G-7 leaders will congratulate one another on having successfully concluded the Uruguay Round accord of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. They will then pledge to see the GATT deal ratified before the end of this year in order to make way for its successor, the World Trade Organization.

• **U.S.-Japan trade talks.** The progress that both Tokyo and Washington hoped for in their so-called framework trade talks will not be achieved in time for the Naples summit meeting, largely because of the change in government in Japan. Mickey Kantor, the U.S. trade representative, is nonetheless expected to meet with Ryutaro Hashimoto, Japan's newly appointed minister of international trade and industry.

• **Russia.** On Sunday, President Boris Yeltsin will join G-7 leaders as a full participant for the first time in political talks that will range from Bosnia to North Korea. The economic part of the summit meeting will have ended on Saturday.

• **IMF.** Russia will be praised for its economic reform efforts and may well benefit, along with other eastern European members who have recently joined the International Monetary Fund, from approval of a "catch-up" allocation of the IMF's special drawing rights.

• **Ukraine.** Financial aid for this former Soviet republic will be on the agenda, as will a likely move by the G-7 to offer at least \$1.5 billion to help shut down the Chernobyl nuclear plant and rebuild Ukraine's energy sector.

• **Infrastructure.** G-7 leaders will also discuss the need to create globally standardized systems for telecommunications as a key element of economic growth into the next century.

GAZELLES: Lean Companies Are Finding Ways To Do Things Faster, Better and Cheaper

Continued from Page 1

operations at giant companies such as Kmart Corp., Mars Inc., Pillsbury Co. and Procter & Gamble Co.

These companies are in the vanguard of a productivity revolution that is reshaping the American economy. With the aid of new technology and new forms of corporate organization, they are finding ways to do things faster, better and cheaper, revitalizing entire industries and redefining the terms of economic competition at the same time.

The economist David Birch has a name for fleet-footed, fast-growing firms — gazelles.

Over the last five years, he said, nearly all of the country's economic growth has come from only 3 percent of all firms. These 250,000 gazelles can be found in every industry and region of the country.

"Innovation is occurring everywhere in the U.S. economy," Mr. Birch said, "not just in certain hot sectors like biotech or software. The rest are finding better ways of doing things in ordinary, mundane enterprises, from fish wholesaling to discount brokerage."

Contrary to the popular perception that only small businesses are creating jobs, Mr. Birch found that gazelles come in all sizes. What distinguishes the smallest gazelles, he said, is that unlike the corner barbershop or florist, they do not stay small for very long. And while large companies as a group have been shedding employees over the past 20 years, the few that have bucked the trend accounted for more than 40 per-

cent of all new jobs from 1989 through 1993.

The typical gazelle is probably "on the small side of big," Mr. Birch said.

Some of these companies are growing by stealing sales and profits from less efficient competitors — a big gain for them but only a modest gain for the economy as a whole. Others grow by offering technology or services that enable other firms to improve their efficiency — the economic equivalent of a turbocharging.

Both are part of the sometimes painful, sometimes halting, but always mysterious process by which gains in efficiency and productivity at individual firms eventually translate into more jobs or higher incomes for the economy as a whole.

To chronicle this unfolding economic revolution, The Washington Post visited a dozen growing companies that offered stock to public shareholders for the first time in 1993. The companies were in the Washington, Chicago and Boston metropolitan areas.

What stood out after this tour of factories and boardrooms is the breadth and intensity of the innovation. It extends beyond the research labs and design shops to such unlikely places as the payroll office, the shipping dock and the computer center.

In the Chicago suburb of Buffalo Grove, for example, CDW Computer Centers Inc. has become the largest telephone-order computer retailer in the country, largely on the strength of an inventory-management system that allows it to sell IBM PCs for less than In-

ternational Business Machines Corp.'s own toll-free phone sales operation.

Northwestern Steel and Rod Inc. of Sterling, Illinois, was able to survive the recent recession largely because it negotiated changes in union work rules that make it possible to quickly and efficiently cut I-beams to customized lengths.

And Quaker Fabrics has gained a competitive advantage by operating its own specialty yarn shop that allows it to design more distinctive patterns into its upholstery fabric.

Although some of the economy's growth comes from recent start-ups such as the Discovery Zone, it is just as likely to come from well-established firms: Mr. Birch estimates that about half the fast-growing firms have been around 15 years or more.

Some of these veterans are spinoffs from large corporations. Manunguis was cast off from Contel Corp., a phone company, that never really knew what to do with it. Martek Biosciences Corp., which turns algae into infant formula supplements and pharmaceuticals, was a backwater division of the giant Martek Marietta Corp., which needed cash after a costly takeover battle in the 1980s.

Others are simply late bloomers. Computer Solutions Inc., founded in 1974, was going nowhere fast with its manufacturing software until it stumbled onto a software program for writing software. Now renamed Powersoft Inc., of Concord, Massachusetts, it is one of the country's hottest technology firms.

More than a few, such as Northwestern Steel and Rod, founded in 1879, once were industry leaders that went into decline because of poor management and heavy debt burdens taken on in a 1980s-style leveraged buyout. Now a new executive team backed by fresh investors and a work force with a sizable share of company stock have doubled the firm's share of the I-beam market.

"What we see these days are a lot of busted leveraged buyouts," said G. Cabell Williams, president of Allied Capital Corp. of Washington, who reviews financing proposals from thousands of growing firms each year. "Now the healthy parts are being carved out and new management is being brought in, with almost immediate effects. If you bring good management into even a mundane business, you can get rather exciting results."

It was in the 1970s that engineers hit upon the basic design for computer chips and biologists broke the code on genetic engineering, but it is only now that the results of those and

other scientific breakthroughs are generating an economic payoff. Nearly every company in this sample is gaining a competitive advantage by applying 1980s technology to the way they do business in the 1990s.

At its research facility in Fall River, Massachusetts, Molten Metal Technologies Inc. practices a kind of 21st century alchemy that not only can neutralize industrial wastes by putting them in vats of hot metal, but also turns the wastes into salable by-products such as hydrogen gas, ceramic abrasives and nickel.

Chicago-based ABC Rail Products Inc. uses technology generally associated with a hospital — lasers, ultrasound and X-rays — to reduce tolerances on its metal train wheels by 90 percent, even as it lowered labor costs for each wheel by 12 percent.

And what makes it possible for Dulles-based Atlantic Coast Airlines Inc. to grab short-haul routes with airline industry giants are affordable versions of the cockpit controls and computerized reservation systems that were once so expensive only major airlines could afford them.

"With one PC, we can run 15 scientific experiments overnight that might have taken a technician a week to run without it," said Henry Linsert Jr., chairman of Martek, the Columbia biotech company.

The baby-boomer executives at the top of these growth companies learned their craft at big corporations, all the while keeping an eye open for an entrepreneurial venture they could call their own. The result often is a powerful combination of big-company sophistication and small-company leanness and flexibility.

Top executives at Atlantic Coast Airlines, for example, are veterans of Pan American World Airways and Delta Air

Lines Inc.; the new chairman of Northwestern Steel and Rod ran divisions at Bethlehem Steel Corp. and Rockwell International Corp. At Molten Metal Technologies in Fall River, the team standing behind 30-year-old Chairman William M. Haney includes several 20-year retirees from the Navy.

Actually, Molten Metal is Mr. Haney's third start-up, not an uncommon phenomenon in the world of growing companies. William Wetzel, who heads the entrepreneurship program at the University of New Hampshire, said these founders bring with them not only executive experience, but also the considerable profits they earned from earlier business success.

What they also bring from their old jobs is a determination to bust up traditional hierarchies. Corporate staffs are lean, the atmosphere informal and managers have plenty of autonomy. Bonuses, profit-sharing and financial incentives are used broadly throughout the company.

In Columbia, Martek is the beneficiary of a different type of corporate recycling. The biotech company's major product is a milky-white additive for infant formula grown from algae in what amounts to a huge still. But instead of manufacturing the additive at its own facility, which might have cost upwards of \$20 million to build, Martek is having it manufactured by Archer Daniels Midland Co. at a huge fermenter the agribusiness giant had planned to mothball.

In terms of job creation, Inc. magazine's list of fastest-growing public companies probably has the proportions about right: While the combined sales of the 100 firms on the list increased 18-fold from 1988 to 1993, the number of employees increased only six-fold.

Ju To Il, a Top North Korean Military Official, Dies

Reuters

TOKYO — Deputy Marshal Ju To Il, an anti-Japanese guerrilla and Korean War veteran who rose to become one of North Korea's top military officials, has died at 75, North Korea's official news agency reported.

The agency, KCNA, monitored here, said he died Friday after a long illness.

Marshal Ju was a senior member of the two bodies that control North Korea's army, the ruling Workers' Party Central Military Commission and

the National Defense Committee.

He was listed sixth in the military hierarchy behind the Stalinist nation's founder, President Kim Il Sung, Mr. Kim's son and designated heir, Kim Jong Il, and several other military officials.

Maung Maung, 69, Dies, Civilian Who Led Burma

RANGOON (AP) — Maung Maung, 69, a Western-educated intellectual who ruled for one month in 1988 as Burma's only civilian president, died Saturday of a heart attack.

Mr. Maung Maung became president on Aug. 18, 1988, when his predecessor was ousted by student-led, anti-government demonstrations after only 17 days in office.

Burma's military rulers apparently thought his civilian status would help quell the protests. But protests escalated, and the defense minister, General Saw Maung, took power on Sept. 18.

Marion Williams Dies at 66, Pioneering Gospel Singer

NEW YORK (NYT) — Marion Williams, 66, a pioneering

gospel singer who influenced singers from Little Richard to Aretha Franklin, died Saturday in Philadelphia of vascular disease.

Miss Williams, a flamboyant singer who put her songs across with pure sustained tones, swooping phrases and deep growls, performed in churches, at concerts and in nightclubs. In 1993 she received a MacArthur Foundation grant and was a recipient of the Kennedy Center Honors.

George Alexander Carver Jr., 64, a national security expert who had a principal intelligence

role in the Vietnam War, died of cardiac arrest June 26 at a hospital in Glen Burnie, Maryland.

Jefferson Barnes Fordham, 88, a former dean of law at the University of Pennsylvania who was a vocal supporter of individual rights and racial equality, died June 24 in Salt Lake City.

Otis M. Smith, 72, the first black to serve on the Michigan Supreme Court and the first to be named a corporate officer of General Motors Corp., died in his Detroit home on June 29 from prostate cancer.

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Kenya	00254-23-477			Nigeria	00234-23-477	Romania (+4)	0022-15-11			Romania (+33)	0022-15-11
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Morocco	00212-23-477			Romania (+8)	0022-15-11	Romania (+12)	0022-15-11			Romania (+41)	0022-15-11
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Seoul Vows To Discuss Reuniting Of Families

Reuters

SEOUL — President Kim Young Sam said that during his summit meeting with the North Korean leader, Kim Il Sung, he would try to tackle the issue of reuniting families separated by the Korean War.

"I will do my best," the South Korean leader told members of a society representing Koreans who have been living in the North with no news of their families since the nation was divided in 1945.

About 10 million Koreans were separated by the division of the peninsula and the subsequent 1950-53 Korean War, and have been denied contact ever since.

Hopes for progress toward reunification have soared since the North and South agreed last week to meet from July 25 to 27 in Pyongyang for the first meeting between the two countries.

Prime Minister Lee Yung Dug of South Korea told the National Assembly on Monday that, apart from the issue of separated families, topics such as the issue of nuclear inspections would be on the agenda for the meeting.

During the meeting, he said, Kim Young Sam "will discuss all major issues including the nuclear problem and others that concern improving relations between the two Koreas and which will help reunification."

Kim Young Sam is scheduled to travel to Pyongyang by car on July 25 for the meeting. All unauthorized cross-border contacts are banned.

In a related development, Seoul government officials announced that the international news media would be barred from the meeting.

A spokesman said foreign news organizations would not be included in the contingent of 80 journalists granted permission to travel from the South to cover the meeting.

"The decision was made at North Korea's request," the official said, adding that the North saw no need to allow international access because the summit meeting was an inter-Korean affair.

Sihanouk Son Hides in Malaysia After Fleeing

The Associated Press

KUALA LUMPUR — Prince Norodom Chakrapong, a son of King Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia, was in hiding in Kuala Lumpur on Monday after a failed coup attempt in his homeland.

Foreign Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi confirmed that Prince Chakrapong had arrived from Phnom Penh on Sunday, but declined to give details of his whereabouts.

Cambodia said Mr. Chakrapong and former Interior Minister Sin Song led a coup attempt in which they had planned to assassinate key officials and army officers, but soldiers suppressed the attempt without a shot being fired. Mr. Sin Song was arrested.

Prince Chakrapong's brother Prince Norodom Ranariddh is prime minister of Cambodia.

Mr. Abdullah said the government had given permission for a "temporary visit."

Deputy Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim said that Prince Chakrapong's arrival "needs to be studied in view of the latest development in Cambodia. The cabinet will discuss the matter at its weekly meeting Wednesday."



Prince Ranariddh, left, and Mr. Sen conferring before debate on the Khmer Rouge.

CAMBODIA: Chaos Grips Nation as It Stumbles on Path to Democracy

Continued from Page 1

behind an attempted coup on Sunday.

"For some members who are afraid of human rights violations, or killings of innocent people — this should be put in the law," Mr. Hun Sen said in a parliamentary debate on the draft bill.

The timber scandal surfaced when leaders of the royalist party, including the foreign minister, Prince Norodom Sirivudh, a half-brother of the king, and Economics and Finance Minister Sam Rainsi, obtained copies of a letter that the two prime ministers, in the name of the government, addressed to Prime Minister Chuan Leekpai of Thailand on June 17. They informed the Thai leader that, effective immediately, timber could be exported only by the Defense Ministry.

The disclosure caused consternation on many counts. Under an earlier government decision, timber exports have been "prohibited under any circumstances" since April 1. Also, the prime ministers made the new ruling on their own, without consultation with the four ministries previously concerned with timber exports. Moreover, it was communicated only to Thailand, not to the Cambodian government.

Cambodians resent the fact that precious woods, their country's most lucrative product, have been pillaged by the military and sold across the Thai border. The commerce began under the American-backed government of President Lon Nol during the 1970-1975 war. Since the defeat of the Khmer Rouge by Vietnam in January 1979, the Maoist-

inspired rebels, who enjoy strong backing, have financed their guerrilla war through this trade.

Giving the military the right to sell timber independently also violates the budget law, said Mr. Sam Rainsi, the most respected member of the government among many Cambodians and foreigners because, rare among ministers, he is regarded as competent. "All state revenues should be centralized in the budget," he said.

A senior official in the Interior Ministry, which controls administration down to the village level and the pervasive, Communist-style security apparatus, said People's Party officials were in disarray when their election defeat was announced by the United Nations and expected the victors to move in and claim the spoils.

But he said that because of lack of organization, the royalists never did, and as a result the repressive Communist apparatus remained in place "from top to bottom."

Corruption became visible when the Communist government, after the cutoff of Soviet and Vietnamese aid in the late 1980s, officially swore its doctrine and opened Cambodia to foreign trade and investment. It grew rampant with the large UN presence in 1992 and 1993.

When the present government brought non-Communist officials into positions of influence, many are known to have taken little time to profit from them. Asked about officials of his royalist party, Mr. Sam Rainsi said, "Corruption touches the whole country, everybody."

A Fighter for Taiwan UN Seat

A Once-Jailed Activist Leads New Crusade

By Edward A. Gargan
New York Times Service

TAIPEI — With her crisp black skirt, costume pearls and black leather briefcase, Hsueh Annette Lu looks less like a convicted criminal and political rabble-rouser than a corporate executive.

But the sweltering cells of Taiwan's prisons and the battlefields of the country's rambunctious politics have been Ms. Lu's workplace, and her career tells as much about Taiwan as it does about her.

Ms. Lu, a cheerful woman whose schedule would seem to demand 40-hour days, is responsible for three of this island's most bitterly fought campaigns: a fledgling feminist movement, a drive to end the widespread practice of buying votes, and — perhaps most explosive — a crusade to gain Taiwan's readmission to the United Nations.

"I was born in 1944, one year before the Japanese surrendered," Ms. Lu said recently. "My parents were disappointed in my gender. They wished I were a boy. I had to work very hard to compete with my brothers. But at the same time, my father educated me."

By the time she returned from the University of Illinois in 1971, Ms. Lu said, her ideas had been scrubbed with the sponge of feminism. Taiwan was in the middle of a debate about whether to discriminate against women in college admissions to keep slots open for men. "I thought this was ridiculous and started writing articles in the papers," she said.

A few months later, a Taiwanese student in California murdered his wife, whom he suspected of having an affair, and escaped to Taiwan. "Instead of anger, everyone was sympathetic to him," Ms. Lu said. "I spent the next six years working to raise women's consciousness."

Has her campaign been successful? The answer is mixed. Taiwan still has huge obstacles to what she sees as genuine equality.

In those days, Taiwan was a dictatorship. Independent political activity, even if it did not challenge the ruling Kuomintang, was suspect. Police agents infiltrated her meetings. The manager of a coffee shop she ran to promote feminist goals

turned out to be a secret agent. "It took six years, but finally I surrendered and I decided to get into politics," she said.

First, she took a year off to get a master of law degree at Harvard University. She returned to a swirl of rumors that the United States was on the verge of recognizing Beijing as the government of China and of severing its ties to Taiwan.

"We were sacrificed," she said, her voice quivering with bitterness.

A year later, she stood before thousands of people in the southern city of Kaohsiung celebrating the 38th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

"We were surrounded by troops," she said. "I did not intend to speak, but I did. I criticized the government. I criticized the government's one-China policy, the position that Taiwan was an integral part of China."

She was arrested, convicted of sedition, and sentenced to 12 years in prison. She credits Amnesty International and Taiwanese abroad for getting early release for her and others. "I was in for five and a half years for a 20-minute speech," she said.

In 1985, two years after her release the law against sedition

was abolished. Ms. Lu later returned to Harvard, arriving home in 1991 as the first ripple of democracy coursed through the island.

Because of her conviction, she could not run for office until 1992. So she traveled the island, speaking and writing.

In 1991, she organized a group who went to demonstrate outside the United Nations in New York, demanding a seat for Taiwan.

When her political rights were restored and she won a seat for the opposition Democratic Progressive Party in the country's Legislative Assembly.

The Kuomintang, which long since surrendered its pretensions of suzerainty over the mainland, still clings to a formal position that there is only one China and Taiwan is part of it. But pressed by a tide of Taiwanese nationalism, it has started seeking UN admission.

The United States is a formidable obstacle to UN admission.

"Among this island's 21 million people only half a million are not born here," Ms. Lu said. "Everyone prefers to be Taiwanese. We are not China. It took the People's Republic of China 22 years to get into the UN. And sooner or later it will happen for us."

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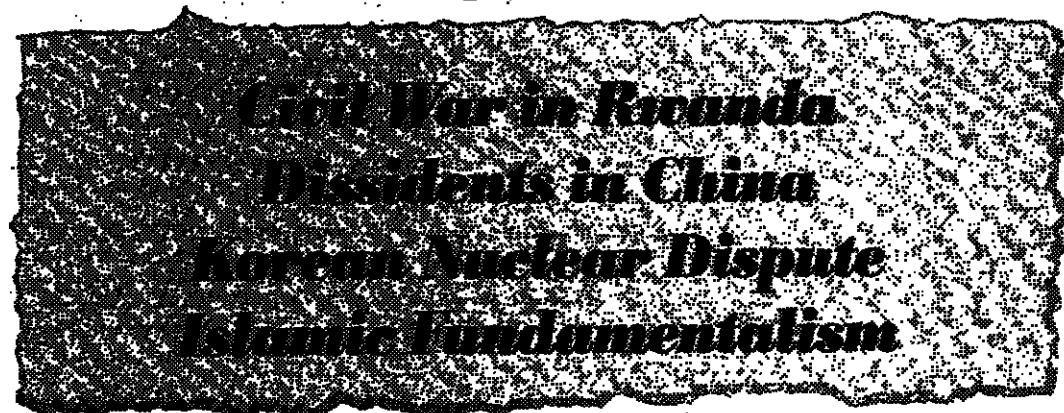
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Too Much Nuclear Material

Chilling stories continue to emerge from Russia about nuclear material for sale. While Russian security officials downplay the risk, the prospect that the Russian underworld is getting into the nuclear market is sufficiently alarming that Louis Frech, director of the FBI, has traveled to Moscow to take up the issue with law enforcement officials. Some reports of attempted sales are under investigation, but it is not clear that the sellers had anything to deliver, no confirmed cases of the theft of a nuclear warhead or significant amounts of fissile material have yet come to light.

U.S. officials are taking prudent steps to control loose nukes throughout the former Soviet Union. But it is unenviable to think about the potential scope of the problem and how much remains to be done. The U.S. Department of Energy has discovered that it cannot account for its own full inventory of plutonium, and similar concerns have arisen in the past about misplaced warheads. If the United States cannot keep track of these materials, what about Russia, where the state is disintegrating and crime and corruption run rampant in official ranks?

The best way to keep the Russian underworld, or anyone else, from getting at nuclear arms and material is to stop making the stuff, speed up dismantlement of all warheads slated for reduction, make all the material extracted from them unusable for bombs, and guard the stockpiles in the

meantime. Material at civil reactors also needs to be kept under guard. The nuclear custodians on both sides may themselves need custodians. They have long defended their autonomy on the grounds that warheads and processing plants needed to be secure from prying eyes. But now that controlling the nuclear inventory has at least as high a priority as deterring nuclear attack, it makes sense to begin mutual monitoring, the sooner the better.

Unfortunately, the world's oversupply of fissile material continues to pile up. Although the United States and Russia are cutting back plutonium production, Japan wants to get into the business in a big way in the mistaken belief that it needs more plutonium for energy security. If the world cannot keep track of the nuclear material it already has, it surely makes sense to stop producing more. A total ban on the production of plutonium and highly enriched uranium worldwide is a matter of some urgency. The United States has proposed a global ban, but would allow some production of material for civilian use, if placed under international safeguards.

While American attention is focused on the possibility that North Korea may have diverted a few kilograms of nuclear material, it is important not to lose sight of the uncounted tons of material now in Russian and U.S. stockpiles and the many more tons that Japan and others want to produce.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

A Bad War in Turkey

The earth is scorched and the jails are full after Turkey's massive spring offensive against Kurdish guerrillas in southeastern Turkey and northern Iraq. The offensive involved 300,000 troops and militiamen. According to Amnesty International U.S.A., 600 Kurdish villages have now been evacuated, with four settlements bombed on a single March day. Other human rights groups detail unpunished killings of journalists, the criminalizing of parliamentary speech and the jailing of Turkish Kurds for espousing "separatist propaganda."

To all protests, Turkey offers a reflexive reply. The Kurdish rebels are "terrorists." True, leftist guerrillas known as PKK are responsible for hundreds of killings, including (in the words of Amnesty International) "children, teachers, local politicians and other civilians."

But whatever its offenses, the PKK, or Kurdish Workers Party, is not armed by the United States. Turkey is. Economic assistance for the current fiscal year is \$100 million, military loans total \$453 million and direct training is \$1 million. Add to that direct arms sales of \$1.3 billion for 40 single-engine F-16s. Turkey is a NATO ally and seeks entry into the European Union. So it is a matter of valid Western concern when Turkey's war against Kurds escalates, when free speech is throttled and the political track forgotten as soldiers focus relentlessly on a military "solution" to a nine-year rebellion.

Before his death early last year, Pres-

ident Turgut Ozal was seeking a political opening to Kurds; and the insurgents, for their part, instituted a unilateral ceasefire. Now the soldiers appear to dominate President Suleyman Demirel and Prime Minister Tansu Ciller, the first woman to lead a Turkish government.

Ankara makes much of the fact that the National Assembly every six months renews its agreement — as it did this June, for the sixth time — to let U.S. warplanes use Turkish bases to protect Kurds in northern Iraq. Americans are reminded that Mr. Ozal gave full support to Operation Desert Storm. It also needs to be said that Iraqi Kurds themselves are engaging in a violent vendetta between rival factions.

Still, none of this fairly immunizes Turkey from criticism and scrutiny, especially since Turkish warplanes and troops routinely cross the Iraqi frontier in hot pursuit of Kurdish rebels.

Bridling at criticism, Mrs. Ciller threatens to end U.S. arms purchases if Congress persists in demanding a 25 percent cut on human rights grounds. But concern over an escalating conflict fought with U.S. weapons is scarcely a hostile act. Americans have learned at tragic cost that scorched villages spreads the very nationalism that governments wish to contain. And jailing Kurdish members of the National Assembly for speaking their minds seems a peculiar way of promoting a political settlement of a bad war.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Cherishing the Union

The greatest of all July 4th speeches was made in the month of November. It was delivered by Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg, and it was a half-year late because on the actual date of July 4, 1863, the place where he spoke had been a scene of not bunting and fireworks but of absolute hell. Fifty-one thousand Americans were killed and wounded there in the first three days of July. On the morning of the fourth, the broad field was still covered with the dead and dying, men and animals sprawled in the rain, ambulances moving among them to seek out those who could be helped.

No one who was there could have thought it was a glorious victory. Indeed, the wonder is that anyone had the heart to go on with the war. But those who fought it did go on, many of them sustained, it would appear from their accounts and correspondence, by a vision of the Union so powerful that we can only wonder at it today. It was a vision shared by Lincoln and consciously enlarged by him at Gettysburg with the ideals of 1776: "a new nation, conceived in Liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

"When he spoke at the end of the Address, about government 'of the people, by the people, for the people,'" writes Garry Wills in his recent book "Lincoln at Gettysburg," he was "not just praising 'popular government' . . . he was saying that America is a people addressing its great assignment as that was accepted in the Declaration."

Maintaining this sense that we Americans are one people was no easier then than now. While many fought and bled

for the cause during the Civil War, others shirked and profited. There were regional, sectarian, economic and ethnic differences all working to divide the nation — beyond the great divide of secession and Union. In a country so vast and wildly diverse, there have always been reasons for groups to go their own way.

Lincoln at Gettysburg brought a hard message of more war to those who had suffered most. Yet, a year later, running for re-election against a peace candidate, he got his margin of victory from the overwhelming vote of the soldiers in the field. Then as now, the state of the Union had a great deal to do with how strongly it figured in the thoughts of both the people and those who led them.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

Can Murayama Hang On?

Japan's new odd couple, the Socialists and the conservative Liberal Democratic Party, is a puzzle. Confusion reigns in Tokyo as the first Socialist since 1947 takes over as prime minister. Tomiichi Murayama is not a strong figure. He would do much to mitigate his weak domestic and international standing by pressing for any policy reversals. Can he hold on and spare Tokyo a premature election? It would be better for Japan, and for the West, if the next election followed the historic electoral reforms in the fall. Only then might Japan realize some genuine political realignment and thus stability.

—Los Angeles Times

A Naples Crossroads for World Political Economics

By William Pfaff

COMO, Italy — Decisions rarely are made at Group of Seven meetings, and if made they never are carried out. That comment has been made of past economic "summits." It would be regrettable if it proves true of the meeting of chiefs of state that takes place this week in Naples. The international economy now is in a condition that poses social and political risks to the future of the industrial countries.

Thus the interest in a mock G-7 meeting carried out last weekend at a Lake Como resort, at the invitation of the United States and Italy. Several veterans of previous G-7 meetings, including three former heads of government, gave versions of what their successors at this week's Naples meeting ought to discuss. The result might be called the sophisticated consensus of opinion on what is wrong with the world, if not on what to do about it.

There was agreement that the recovery from recession has begun. Yet the financial markets remain depressed and pessimistic. Why? Because of a lack of confidence in the Clinton administration and the fact that employment in Europe is not recovering, while Japan remains in political disorder.

A second cause of difficulty is the lack of coordination in the industrial nations' economic and monetary policies. These policies are being driven in contradictory directions by domestic political considerations. The margin of order imposed by the European Monetary System has been weakened. The dollar is devalued.

The markets themselves, at the same time, are dominated by the movement, at unprecedented velocities, of huge masses of investment funds, controlled by traders who react to rumors, ill-interpreted news, and unsophisticated economic and political analyses — the effects of their actions automatically multiplied by doubly reactive computer programming.

Fundamentally, however, there was general agreement that the world's economic difficulties are not transient or cyclical. They are largely, although not exclusively, the result of a fundamental mutation in the contemporary economy that is electronic in origin. Computers and the new forms of global communication and interaction have transformed economic society.

Not only does work now tend to migrate in response to the wage market, low-wage work itself tends to be automated in high-technology countries, destroying jobs. A dramatic polarization in earnings has taken place, not only between lowest-paid and highest-paid job sectors but even within professions.

The economist Paul Krugman, of the

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, writes that "lawyers make much more in comparison with janitors than they did 15 years ago; but the best paid lawyers also make much more in comparison with the average lawyer."

Governments and societies are reacting to this in different ways, producing contrasting problems in the United States and Western Europe.

In America, the largely unregulated employment market has produced a fall in the standard of living for unskilled and semiskilled workers. Thus, while the United States now is well into recovery from its recession and is creating new jobs, they tend to be unrewarding "McJobs," socially and psychologically demeaning to those who have had better work in the past.

In Europe, wages have not fallen as they have in America, and social protection is maintained at levels unknown there. But long-term unemployment has risen sharply and seems intractable. The recovery that now has begun is not reducing unemployment at anything approaching a proportionate pace.

The response of market economists has been to criticize Europe's social security norms for producing an "inflexible" labor market, destructive of employment. This, behind its bureaucratic obfuscations, is more or less the message of the important study on jobs published last month by the OECD.

This analysis neglects the social and political implications of what is going on. Long-term unemployment and an impoverished work force are not mere economic phenomena but social and political developments of great importance. The polarization of incomes, as Mr. Krugman

writes, "demoralizes those on the bottom and coarsens those on the top."

The consensus conclusion seems to be the highly pessimistic one that this upheaval in the world economy may take as long to work through as the half-century of social upheaval — along with the impoverishment of a displaced agricultural work force — that accompanied the industrial revolution itself.

History is not a subject to be addressed by the world leaders who meet this week in Naples. It should, however, be understood by them. Their responsibilities are no longer the trivial ones of adjusting the effects of the business cycle. The dimensions of today's situation mean that the political as well as economic history of the next half-century is being shaped. It is not necessarily being shaped to the advantage of our children and grandchildren.

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A Malthusian Premise Empties the Countryside

By Eric B. Ross

THE HAGUE — Jessica Mathews, of the New York-based Council on Foreign Relations, implies that thinking that Malthus was wrong is responsible for much contemporary hunger.

("A Small Price to Pay for Proving Malthus Wrong," *Opinion*, June 9.) But it is Malthusian thinking itself that has perpetuated such human suffering.

Thomas Robert Malthus (1766-1834) formulated a theory of the origins of poverty which defined it as the product of "natural" trends rather than of social and economic relations. His "law of population" made poverty the inevitable outcome of the fertility of the poor pressing on the means of subsistence.

For 200 years, this compellingly simple view has obstructed thinking about the causes of underdevelopment, through policies that have often been deceptively liberal-sounding. The "Green Revolution," which Jessica Mathews endorses, illustrates this.

The "transitory success of the Green Revolution," she writes, engendered complacency about global food pro-

spects. For most of the rural poor, however, its "success" was arguable, while its consequences have not abated.

From the outset, when the Rockefeller Foundation established its agricultural research in Mexico in the 1940s, Malthusianism rationalized the need to develop new high-yielding food crops. But their success relied on expensive inputs — irrigation, mechanization, petrochemical fertilizers — which linked increased yields to external technology and capital. It was agrarian reform in reverse. Peasant agriculture, with its rich, untapped potential, withered.

By the mid-1960s, the Green Revolution had spread far beyond Mexico, directed by an international group of donor agencies — the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research — that the writer describes as an "international, publicly funded effort, located in the developing world." The group is rather more than that.

Although initially funded by the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations — which simul-

taneously played a signal role in promoting birth control programs, on the assumption that "overpopulation" created the social conditions that bred communism — it was, according to a former World Bank president, A. W. Clausen, "designed, sponsored and promoted" by the World Bank.

The Green Revolution was an instrument of Western policy. It curbed agrarian reform, proletarianized restless peasants, and provided harvests to subsidize the goals of urban industrial growth and export expansion that the West imposed on the Third World.

In Mexico, where the Green Revolution began, land reform was aborted and commercialization of agriculture drove peasants off the land, while mechanization forced them to leave the countryside altogether. Food flowed to the cities or was exported.

Subsistence crops were so displaced by nonfood crops for specialized markets. Sorghum for cattle feed supplanted maize and wheat, to produce meat for a privileged minority, while more than half

of Mexico's people are malnourished — not because of excess fertility but because of development policies rationalized by Malthusian logic.

Jessica Mathews advocates more of the same. Overlooking how the consultative group reflected the Malthusian biases that served the West during the Cold War, and how the Green Revolution advanced the economic and geopolitical interests of the West, she obscures the real issue: that the West never intended to secure the livelihood of peasants.

For the developing world, the cost of Malthusian platitudes has been too great. The time has finally come for a redeployment of global agricultural resources and for development of the enormous potential of peasant agriculture which the foundations, the World Bank and Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research turned their backs on.

The writer is senior lecturer in environmental studies at the Institute of Social Studies in The Hague. He contributed this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.

A Welcome Message From America on Baltic Independence

By Carl Bildt

The writer is prime minister of Sweden.

STOCKHOLM — When President Bill Clinton pays a short visit to the Latvian capital of Riga this Wednesday to meet the leaders of the three Baltic states, he will be taking a significant step that shows a serious U.S. commitment to the stability and security of the whole of Europe.

Although President Boris Yeltsin played an important part in the process that made it possible for Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia to regain their independence in August 1991, he has not yet visited any of the three states.

The president of the United States thus precedes the president of Russia in visiting these countries that are sometimes referred to as the "near abroad" of Russia. Sweden, along with the other Nordic states, has been active in trying to support the independence and stability of these nations. This is obviously in our own self-interest, but it also is of importance in a wider European and global perspective.

It is a fundamental principle of international law that troops cannot be present on the territory of a foreign country without the explicit consent of the government and people of that country. Every day that Russian troops remain in Latvia or Estonia without the consent of the governments concerned is an affront to one of the most fundamental principles of international affairs.

Thanks, not least, to strong support from the Clinton administration, it has been possible for Latvia and Russia to conclude a deal under which the last troops will leave by Aug. 31. The Russians will be able to continue operating an older early-warning radar station at Skrunda for a period of four years, but must immediately abandon the modern replacement station.

With Estonia, talks are still go-

ing on. There is no reason why the remaining troops — who number less than 2,000 — should not be out by the same date. The Paldiski nuclear submarine training center, with its two reactors, would require careful dismantling by Russian technicians, but Estonia must have overall sovereignty in the area and the facility.

The European Council has urged Russia to honor its commitment to withdraw all troops by Aug. 31. When the last Russian troops leave Germany, Latvia and Estonia on that date, World War II will finally have come to an end in Europe.

Strong Western support for the Baltic states also is important in making it easier for them to be generous toward the large numbers of Russian immigrants brought to these countries during past few decades. Numerous re-

ports by the United Nations, the Council of Europe and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe have refuted Russian allegations of infringement of human rights for Russian-speakers in the Baltic countries. Still, there are obvious problems to overcome.

In the case of Latvia, it is vital that the legislation on citizenship be in line with the standards set by the Council of Europe. Failure to do so would not only block the entry of Latvia into that body, but put at risk the process of integrating the Baltic countries into the institutions of Western Europe.

The present Russian leadership has fully and wholly recognized the independence of the Baltic states. Still, we must not overlook that, in the wide spectrum of Russian political life, there also are red-brown revisionists dreaming of destabilizing these countries as a prelude to an attempt to re-establish the evil Soviet empire.

President Clinton's visit to Riga will not only highlight the

little known foreign-policy success of his administration represented by the Latvian-Russian troop withdrawal deal, but also send a strong message to these red-brown forces.

This, in itself, is an important contribution both to European security and to the development of good relations with Russia. Any questioning of the integrity of the Baltic states or any serious crisis in relations between Moscow on the one hand, and Tallinn, Riga and Vilnius on the other, would have an immediate impact on the overall relationship between Russia and the West.

Supporting the effort of the Baltic states to secure their independence, carry through their radical break with the socialist economic system and accommodate the aspirations of their Russian inhabitants and immigrants — this is an endeavor of importance well beyond the borders of the Baltic or Nordic states.

International Herald Tribune

More Room for the Political Left in Hong Kong Than in China?

By Philip Bowring

HONG KONG — The enactment, after 20 months of argument, of Governor Chris Patten's modest democratization package opens the way for interesting domestic politics reflecting strong crosscurrents in Hong Kong society. Not least among these will be the attitudes and policies of grass-roots leftism.

China may have vowed to undo Mr. Patten's reforms when it takes control in three years' time. Meanwhile it is continuing to promote its shadow government or "second stove" — the so-called Preparatory Work Committee of local trustees who "advise" Beijing on the 1997 transition.

But at the same time Beijing has enhanced the legitimacy of the existing Legislative Council set-up. In the recent vote, its loyalists in the Legislative Council, instead of simply ignoring the Patten proposals as an irrelevance, ended up backing an amendment put forward by the coalition of business interests known as the Liberal Party to water down the Patten bill. Victory for the amendment would have humiliated Mr. Patten at the same time as getting Beijing off the hook of its own previous intransigence.

But the Liberals were unable to deliver enough votes, so Beijing is left looking as if it has compromised its position on the system's legitimacy and got into bed for now with the Liberal Party.

This party is led by former colonial trustees and leaders at the trough of official influence who were dumped by Mr. Patten when he arrived in 1992. They sought refuge in China's united front tactics against him.

The party is widely despised for opportunism and has been a failure at the polls, but has brought together business and professional

groups represented by the narrow franchise system of "functional constituencies" in which less than 5 percent of the population has a vote. This will continue to make it a force in the legislature.

More interesting in the post-Patten electoral setup is what might be called the traditional left of Communists and anti-colonialists who have served the Communist Party for years through all kinds of ideological twists. They mostly toe Beijing's latest line but have been showing clear signs of unhappiness with the corruption emanating from China and the alliances being formed by Beijing with individuals long regarded as among Hong Kong's more disreputable capitalists and slavish colonial running dogs.

What is more, they are determined to fight the elections for a legislature that Beijing says it will dissolve, and to show that they have grass-roots support.

The most significant group is the Democratic Alliance for the Betterment of Hong Kong, or DAB. This is a more focused party than its English name suggests. Its leader, Tsang Yok-sing, is a soft-spoken but articulate school teacher who started his political life as a student radical in the mid-1960s campaigning for leftist and anti-colonial causes. His brother is editor of Ta Kung Pao, the less ideological of Hong Kong's two main Beijing-controlled newspapers.

Mr. Tsang's past, his evident lack of riches and his manner have won him wide respect. He says he remains a Marxist.

Hong Kong, where distrust of Beijing (and London, too, but it is farther away) runs deep, is normally suspicious of leftist figures.

But it has been showing regard for almost anyone who appears to have political principles and a reputation for personal integrity.

Through leftist union and grass-roots organizations, the DAB has a capacity to take on the United Democrats, the pro-democracy, anti-Beijing party led by lawyer Martin Lee which currently has most of the directly elected seats in the legislature.

The DAB could end up as a major beneficiary of one of the Patten reforms — to enlarge the franchise for indirectly elected members who will hold two-thirds of the seats in the 1995 legislature. In particular, the change will, though an electoral college system, give weight to those directly elected at district rather than territory-wide level, where local issues may take precedence over Hong Kong-China ones.

Whatever the outcome at the polls (and district elections are due this year), the DAB does concern itself with populist issues like bus fares and public housing rents and apartment prices. In reality, on such issues it is far more at odds with the Liberal Party, representative of the interests of property developers, bankers and other oligopolists pampered by rule, than with the United Democrats.

The United Democrats are essentially a vehicle of the interests of the upwardly mobile middle class, but have achieved a broader base thanks to their commitment to democracy.

So far, the DAB has just managed to reconcile its own beliefs and interests with the demands of Beijing's united front tactics against Mr. Patten. Just possibly, Beijing's simultaneous use

of the shadow committee, backing for the DAB and alliance with the Liberals are part of a grand united front strategy.

Just as likely, however, this is the result of splits and indecision within the Beijing camp — with local Xinhuas boss Zhou Nan, an intellectual of Stalinist rigidity, wanting to have nothing to do with the existing power structure; Lu Ping, the public-relations-conscious head of Beijing's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, wanting an alliance with any pliable Hong Kong groups; and the likes of Hong Kong-born and -bred Tsang Yok-sing, who feel the need to display some commitment to democratic principles and to the interests of Hong Kong people, especially the middle and lower

income groups, rather than to those of get-rich-quick "comrades" from the mainland. With the Patten reforms now law and the new airport financing likely to be resolved soon, attention in Hong Kong will be drawn away from Chinese-British issues to domestic ones. Politicians will have to have real policies, not just wave pro-China banners.

Indeed, the one great merit of the constitutional changes is that they will make Hong Kong people more involved in decisions about their own society. That will embarrass Beijing, but it might also disclose a remarkable irony: that an honest, patriotic, pragmatic but principled Marxist is more electable in Hong Kong than in China.

International Herald Tribune

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Korea Showdown

NEW YORK — Advice from Yokohama regarding the Korean crisis state that the majority of the principal powers in the Far East, all have naval forces on the scene. It was not at all expected that Japan would dispatch so strong an expedition as it has now sent. Japan is evidently bent on gaining the supremacy in Korea, and has called upon the King of Korea to relinquish the sovereignty of China, to declare his independence, to dismiss the Chinese Resident and to accept Japanese protection. The Koreans, not liking the idea of having their country turned into a battleground, have applied to the United States to mediate between China and Japan. Secretary Gresham replied that it was an affair with which the United States had nothing to do.

1919: Fourth Is Feted

PARIS — Franco-American fellowship, fused in war's comradeship, found marked expression in the celebration of the Transatlantic Republic's natal day in the French Republic's capital. All Paris is honored the holiday in which Gallic abandon and American intensity flowed in genuine unity.

1944: A Trade Charter

NEW YORK — [From our New York edition:] A multilateral trade agreement for the United Nations, creating a charter to define and assure the rights of traders and investors in foreign countries, is proposed in a report (July 4). The report also proposes creation of a UN economic organization which would have consultative, research, advisory, standard-making and arbitral functions.

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OPINION

Britain's Press Stoops Ever Lower

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON — The Sun, Britain's largest-selling daily, denounced Prince Charles last week for his admission on television that he was not faithful to his wife after their marriage broke up. "We are now knee-deep in a constitutional crisis," the tabloid said in an editorial. "Many people" found the story "too shocking to stomach."

On the page opposite that moral lecture was a large photo of a topless young woman, and next to it an illustrated feature on nude fishing.

Humbly is alive, and well in the British press. The Sun, having

U.S. journalists worry a good deal about what they call the tabloidization of their business. They should have a look at how far it has gone in Britain.

poked its nose relentlessly into the royal family's life, said of Prince Charles: "How dare he invade our privacy with his tale of adultery." But two days later, after polls had shown public support for the prince and his television appearance, The Sun announced that after all he was fit to be king.

The oily mixture of titillation and self-righteousness is the tabloid tradition here, just applied to a new royal target. What is different these days is the extent to which the full-size papers have descended to the sly and sensational.

U.S. journalists worry a good deal about what they call the tabloidization of their business. They should have a look at how far it has gone in Britain. Only here the process might better be called Murdochization.

Rupert Murdoch is the dominant newspaper proprietor. His company owns The Sun and the Sunday scandal sheet the News of the World. But also his are The Times, once the voice of the establishment, and The Sunday Times, which used to be a hard-hitting investigative newspaper.

Mr. Murdoch is on the right politically, and his newspapers have given crucial support to the Conservative Party. Many think that Conservative governments allowed him to achieve

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his dominant position, waving off the anti-trust laws, because he was so helpful politically. He evidently also detests the monarchy.

Ideology infects coverage of the United States as well as Britain. The Times actually reprinted, last winter, excerpts from the far-right American Magazine article about the Arkansas state troopers' sex charges against President Bill Clinton.

A Times correspondent, Ben Macintyre, wrote that the troopers' charges had more corroboration than Watergate — which, he said, "I forgot, was based on the evidence of one uncorroborated source." So much for the Nixon tapes.

The Sunday Times has lately carried on a campaign questioning the connection between HIV and AIDS and denying that there is an AIDS epidemic in Africa. Until recently I doubt that even a circulation-hungry tabloid would have run such cruelly irresponsible anti-science.

Mr. Murdoch is a financial genius among press lords, with a judgment and daring that have given him a media empire not only here but in the United States, his native Australia — and through satellite television — other areas of the world. But he seems to have no interest in old-fashioned journalistic values.

Thus when the Chinese govern-

ment objected to BBC news broadcasts, Mr. Murdoch cut the BBC World Service off his STAR satellite TV covering China. He admitted to his biographer, William Shawcross, that he did so "in order to get in there and get accepted."

Mr. Murdoch's values have greatly affected the whole media scene in Britain. He and his values are likely to become even more influential if the war he is now playing goes as he hopes. It is a war of price cuts.

Last year, The Times cut its price from the equivalent of about 70 cents to 45 cents. As a result, it gained circulation at the expense of other full-size papers — especially The Daily Telegraph, the biggest seller at 1 million copies a day.

Two weeks ago, The Telegraph dropped its price to 45 cents. Mr. Murdoch then promptly cut The Times to 35 cents. At those prices, both newspapers are losing millions — one guess is \$1.8 million a month for The Times. But Mr. Murdoch can cover that from his empire's profits — until, perhaps, his rivals collapse.

An official board is looking into charges of predatory pricing, but after all the earlier winks at his behavior Mr. Murdoch must be confident that he can beat that challenge. If he does, the prospect is for an increasingly nasty, irresponsible British press.

The New York Times

Mud on His Barn Boots and Pen in His Hand

By Colman McCarthy

BARDSTOWN, Kentucky — Most regional writers deserve to be regionalized. Only a few — Flannery O'Connor of Georgia, Paul Engle of Iowa, Helen Nearing of Maine, Henry Beston of Cape Cod — transcend location to become national writers, their continental craft having breadth and a far-flung capacity to engage readers at all points of the compass.

Among these select few — and with ranking — is Wendell Berry

MEANWHILE

of Kentucky, the essayist, poet and novelist whose trim language and unflinching care for truthfulness have been on display for 35 years in more than 30 texts. In a state of horses and bourbon, Mr. Berry is a thoroughbred writer with 100 proof radicalism. On visits to Kentucky, I go to country bookshops for Berry picking. On this month for Berry picking. On this month for Berry picking.

Mr. Berry, who is 59 and married for 37 years, farms in Port Royal, population 100, near the Kentucky River. His 11 collections of essays — including "The Gift of Good Land," "What Are People For?" and "The Unsettling of America"

— uphold the culture of agriculture, defending it against a corporate economy he calls, in prophet-like tones, "a gluttonous enterprise of ugliness, waste and fraud."

Mr. Berry has witnessed the despoiling of Appalachian land by absentee owners — strip miners, timber companies — and of late by a new outside blight: the think-tank set. "Global thinkers have been and will be dangerous thinkers," he writes. "National thinkers tend to be dangerous also. We now have national thinkers in the Northeastern United States who look on Kentucky as a garbage dump. A landfill in my county receives daily many truckloads of garbage from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. This is evidently all right with everybody but those of us who live here."

In such essays as "Conservation Is Good Work" and "Out of Your Car, Off Your Horse," Mr. Berry keeps faith with the Amish belief that the best agriculture is stewardship, small-scale agriculture.

In "Conservation and Local Economy," he writes of the need, and benefits, of supporting local farmers and cooperatives: "We

need to study and work together to reduce scale, reduce overhead, reduce industrial dependencies; we need to market and process local products locally. . . . If we are serious about reducing government and the burdens of government, then we need to do so by returning economic self-determination to the people."

Mr. Berry is at ease with advocacy as he is with commentary. He has a thought for the politicians currently wrangling over health care reform. The country lacks a "connection between food and health," namely: "People are fed by the food industry, which pays no attention to health, and are healed by the health industry, which pays no attention to food."

In his ownership of a few acres farmland, Mr. Berry himself is emphatically unowned — by no party or bent. He is appreciated by the Left for his wariness of boardroom ethics and by the Right for his calls for self-reliance, but his loyalties are mostly to place: "So long as we try to think of ourselves as African Americans or European Americans or Asian Americans, we will never settle anywhere. For an authentic community is made less in reference to who we are than to where we are. I cannot farm my

farm as a European American — or as an American, or as a Kentuckian — but only as a person belonging to the place itself."

One group having a claim on Mr. Berry, and he a claim on them, are the peacemakers. In "Peaceableness Toward Enemies," strains of Whitman and Thoreau — also men of place — are heard. Mr. Berry understands that a philosophy of peaceableness toward enemies invites dismissals from the sophisticated. It's naive, impractical: Peaceableness "has been too little tried by individuals, much less by nations. . . . It does not afford opportunity for profit. It involves danger to practitioners. It requires sacrifice. And yet it seems to me that it is practical, for it offers the only escape from the logic of retribution. It is the only way by which we can cease to look to war for peace."

I imagine Mr. Berry wrote that, and much of the rest of his broad work, with mud on his barn boots. So conventional America tells him, wipe your feet, Bud, before coming in. Behave. Conform. Salute. Bow. Tidy up.

Good luck. That's as likely to happen as getting Wendell Berry not to be Wendell Berry.

The Washington Post

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Abetting Bosnian Genocide

Anthony Lewis should be commended for saying "Yes to War Crimes Trials of the Beastly Commanders" (June 28) in the former Yugoslavia. He quotes the U.S. delegate to the United Nations, Madeleine Albright, as saying that the trials would show that the responsibility "rests with the people who ordered and committed the crimes."

But what about those outsiders who connived with the perpetrators of these crimes, the "accomplices," as former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher put it? By this I mean a number of politicians in Europe, and particularly in Britain, who were and have always been in the forefront of aiding and abetting the genocide in Bosnia by appeasing the war criminals, employing wicked tactics to force the Bosnians into surrender and blocking every attempt to either help them or bring their tormentors to justice. The British government did not contribute a penny to the efforts of the war crimes commission, for example.

Those who are impeding the progress of the war crimes commission

claim that proceeding with the trials will hamper the "peace process." With the breakdown of the latest cease-fire, it is obvious that the policies of appeasement and collusion have left peace as far as it has ever been from this shattered country.

Mr. Lewis's argument that, for the wounds to heal, collective guilt should be "replaced by individual responsibility" conforms with the principle that no politician (in this case, mainly Serbs) should be immune on account of his government's position. Similarly, regardless of their positions, the guilt of various European Bosnia policymakers should be thoroughly explored and exposed.

SALAH EZZ
Oxford, England

How sad that the frontline cries of the children of the Bosnian war are muted ("Scars: The Children of Sarajevo Aren't Afraid to Go Outside Anymore," June 25). Perhaps 8-year-old Adnan Mujkanovic and the other young victims should be vocal at the peace talks. Maybe then the leaders will listen with their hearts.

LISA LABB
Paris

The Simpson Case: Plenty of Warning Signals

If O. J. Simpson is convicted of murdering Nicole Brown Simpson, the local authorities will have to take part of the responsibility for the tragedy. Before the murders took place, the police were called eight times to respond to reports of domestic violence. Only once was Mr. Simpson charged, receiving a \$700 fine and 120 hours of community service (a punishment many say was loosely enforced). Amid the media blitz surrounding the fall of this American sports icon, the words of the district attorney for Los Angeles County are of particular importance, urging us not to forget that it is Nicole Brown Simpson who is the true victim in this tragedy — she and the millions of other women whose cries for help go unheard until it is too late.

MARTI ESTELL
Jakarta

In "O. J. Simpson as Victim? Kindly Consider Reality" (Meanwhile, June 23), Bob Herbert writes, "Nothing has yet emerged that points to O. J.'s innocence." Unless I have missed the watershed reversal

of one of the most revered maxims of the judicial process, Mr. Herbert has managed to write an opinion column that leapfrogs due process and trots out lynch mob mentality.

The writer's peevish tone only adds insult to his impetuous assertions. What happened and is happening in Los Angeles is a tragedy — all too somber and complex to be trivialized by such juvenile rebukes as "get a grip."

HARRY ATWOOD
London

As I watched the O. J. Simpson tragedy unfold during my recent visit to the United States, one thing puzzled me: Why was a man with a known history of abusing his wife still a role model for Americans?

STANLEY CROSSICK
Brussels

The media need to focus attention on the danger of violence in relationships, and the dramatic suffering it can cause for children who witness parental confrontations.

T. WOOD
Paris

If the police and the judge who was responsible for sentencing and counseling Mr. Simpson had not been so derelict in their duty, both Mrs. Simpson and Ronald Goldman would still be alive today and Mr. Simpson would not be charged with a

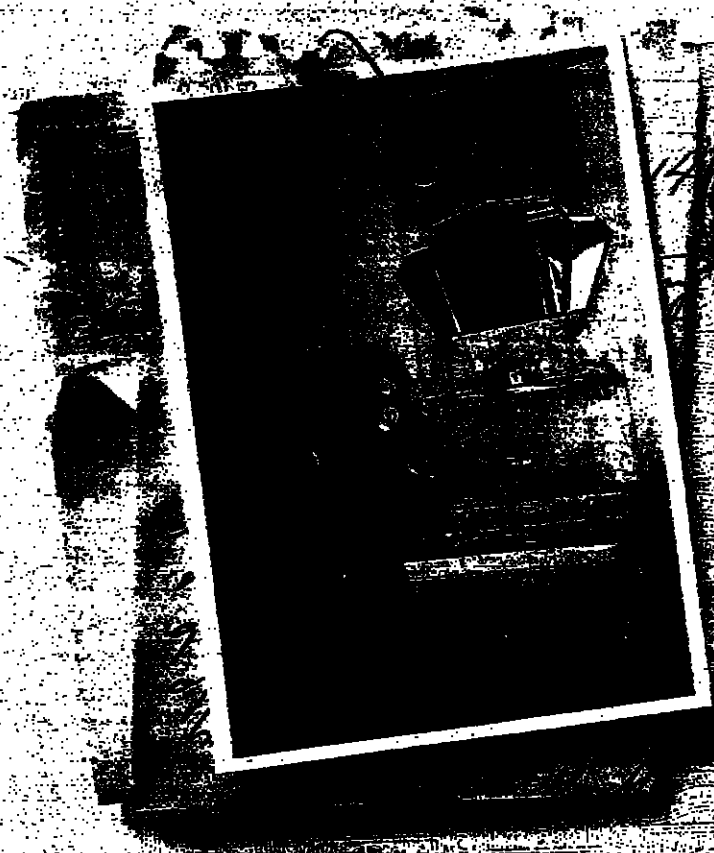
double murder. Precisely because he was a "hero," he was not treated as a lawbreaker for his physical attacks on his spouse. Mr. Simpson should have been behind bars long ago.

B. BEECH
Brussels



By RODNEY in the Calgary (Alberta) Herald. C&W Syndicate

The media dig in.



THE AMERICAN EXPRESS

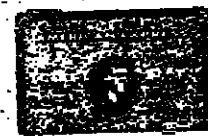
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have eaten something weird,

can you help me find an

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THERE IS ONLY ONE
AMERICAN EXPRESS.

In Bosnia, Words vs. Reality at U.S. Embassy

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — With a five-piece U.S. Air Force band, a solemn flag-raising ceremony and a festive U.S. Independence Day barbecue with most of the fixings except, for obvious reasons, fireworks, the United States formally opened its first embassy to the mostly-Muslim Bosnian government Monday by pledging to "preserve the multi-cultural ideals" that have been a main casualty in the 27-month-old war in the former Yugoslav republic.

The garden party on the lawn

in front of the U.S. Embassy, less than half a kilometer from Serbian bunkers and trenches raging this city, was one of the largest outdoor bashes Sarajevo has seen since the war began in April 1992.

Throughout the celebration, U.S. officials stressed Washington's support for the mostly-Muslim government, which has lost about 70 percent of the country to the formidable armed forces of the Serbs.

There was little talk of a meeting planned Tuesday in Geneva during which the United States is expected to approve a plan that accepts the division

of Bosnia along ethnic lines and appears to contradict statements of U.S. support.

The emotions at the Independence Day party, during which U.S. officials drew parallels between Bosnia's struggle and the American War of Independence 218 years ago, and the realities of Tuesday's meeting reflect a tension in American policy towards Bosnia, the scene of the worst conflict in Europe since World War II.

While the Clinton administration has said it supports the lifting of the arms embargo against the outgunned Muslim forces, it has failed to win the support of its European allies, and has ruled out doing it alone. Although the United States has politically backed the Muslim fight for a multiethnic state in Bosnia, its threats to conduct air strikes against attacking Serbian forces have had little effect on the course of battle.

In a speech to a throng of Bosnian dignitaries, including President Alija Izetbegovic and the senior members of the Bosnian military command, the U.S. ambassador, Victor Jasikovich, promised U.S. support for "an undivided Sarajevo and for a free and democratic Bosnia-Herzegovina within its internationally recognized borders."

In a message read to the crowd from Secretary of State

Warren M. Christopher, the United States further affirmed its "commitment to work for a Bosnia and a world in which there is no place for intolerance or aggressive ethnic nationalism."

But the peace plan will give the Serbs, largely blamed for starting the conflict, 49 percent of the country — a move that Bosnian officials say rewards such ethnic nationalism.

Secondly, while under the plan the Serbs are supposed to join Croats and Muslims in a loose confederation, Western diplomats acknowledge that they would also be free to merge with Serbia, the main backer of the Serbian land grab in Bosnia.

If that happens, Bosnia's internationally recognized borders would all but disappear. Finally, the plan most likely will accept the tacit division of Sarajevo and will most probably divide several other Bosnian cities as well.

Still, among the Bosnian guests, few complained about the clash between rhetoric and reality.

"We've used to this saying one thing and doing another," said Jasmina Filipovic, a philosophy teacher downing her third all-American cheeseburger. "We've heard promises for more than two years now. But

they are nice words and it's a nice day."

Others in the crowd contrasted the U.S. stance with those of France and Britain, which they charged want peace at any price.

"At least, the Americans say something," said Jovica Divjak, deputy commander of the Bosnian Army. "The other so-called civilized countries of Europe can't even do that much."

A senior UN official said he believed the affair was "a little cynical."

"Today, the Americans give words of encouragement and tomorrow they will tell the Muslims to sign it all away," he said. "What do they really want? Surely they can't have it both ways."

Repentant Editor Freed By Ivory Coast Leader

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — President Henri Konan Bédié of Ivory Coast has freed a jailed newspaper editor, state television said.

It said the editor, Hamed Bakayoko, had apologized to Mr. Konan-Bédié for criticizing his policies and calling him a "dwarf" in an article in his weekly newspaper.

Genscher a Nazi at 17? Issue Called 'Absurd'

BONN — The German foreign minister, Klaus Kinkel, said Monday it was absurd for people to attack his predecessor, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, over allegations that as a teenager he had been a member of the Nazi Party.

Mr. Kinkel brushed off reports that documents from the Berlin Document Center, a huge archive of Nazi records, showed Mr. Genscher was enrolled in the party while he was a 17-year-old auxiliary in the German Air Force late in World War II.

"When somebody risks his life for his fatherland at age 15, 16 or 17, then it is absurd to make accusations decades after the fact based on small stuff like this," Mr. Kinkel said.

Mr. Genscher, who quit government service in April 1992 after nearly 20 years as foreign minister, dismissed the weekend reports by the news magazine Focus and the newspaper Bild.

Mr. Kinkel, who succeeded Mr. Genscher as foreign minister and also as chairman of the Free Democrats, echoed Mr. Genscher's retort that he might have been enrolled without his consent by Nazi officials eager to boost membership figures.

"It is an absurd accusation," Mr. Kinkel said Monday. "Especially considering that it was an automatic registration that he never knew anything about until years later."

Mr. Genscher said over the weekend he had never been notified during the war that he had been enrolled as a member of the party.

Asked if this meant he had never applied to join the Nazi party, Mr. Genscher declined comment. He said he had been told in the early 1970s that his name appeared in the Document Center records. He said he now had received information that his name was included in August 1944 in a list of members of the Hitler Youth who were also members of the Hitler party.

Guerrillas Kill Turk In Athens

ATHENS — Leftist Greek guerrillas shot and killed a senior Turkish diplomat in an ambush outside his suburban Athens home on Monday, a government official said.

Minister of Public Order Stylianos Angelos Papatheodis said three men killed the Turkish Embassy counselor, Omer Hahuk Sipahioğlu, 46, with the same 45-caliber semiautomatic pistol that the group known as November 17 used in a string of killings, including that of a U.S. Central Intelligence Agency station chief.

"It's November 17," Mr. Papatheodis said after receiving results of initial ballistics tests on cartridge cases found at the scene.

The gunmen laid in wait outside Mr. Sipahioğlu's home. The November 17 group has not sought responsibility for the shooting, but such claims usually arrive a day or so after an attack.

The guerrillas have been in operation in Athens since 1975, when they killed the CIA station chief, Richard Welch.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

IN Round 3 of the Madrid International Tournament, Judit Polgar beat Ivan Sokolov. In the Closed Defense to the Ruy Lopez, Black's 7...O-O, in place of 7...d6, prepares for the sharp Marshall Gambit, which begins with 8 c3 d5! 9 ed Nd5 10 Ne5 Ne5 11 Re5 c6. Polgar, who would much rather keep the initiative than defend, circumvented this with 8 d4.

She may have been looking forward to the gambit that arises after 8...Nd4 9 Nd4 ed 10 c5 Ne8 11 c3! de 12 Ne3 d6 13 Bf4 de 14 Be5 Qd1 15 Rad1. Since this gives White considerable positional compensation for Black's extra pawn, Sokolov chose the solid 8...d6.

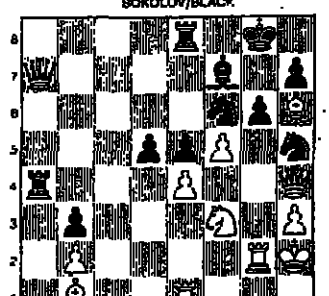
It is an accepted part of the practice of this opening that Black should not play 11...c6 12 b3 Bd7? 13 Ne5! de 14 d6 Bd6 15 Qd6 because White's bishop-pair is quite strong here. Sokolov avoided this by his move order, 11...Qc8 12 h3 Bd7 13 Nbd2 c6.

After 22...Rd8 23 Bg5, Polgar had smoothly realigned her forces for an attack on the enemy king.

With 25 Nf5! Ne8 26 Ne7 Qe7, Polgar acquired the bishop-pair. Soon her kingside campaign was well under way with 34 g4. Sokolov could not close this sector because 34...g5? would have been overwhelmed by 35 h4.

Sokolov counterattacked on the opposite flank with 34...b4, but after 35 cb ab, she threw him a pawn with 36 a4! to slow his operation.

On 43 Kh2!, he could not play 43...Ng4 44 hg Nf6 because 45 Kg3! Qe7 46 Bg5 Kg7 47 Bf6 Qf6 48 g5 Qe7 49 f6 wins the queen.



Position after 44...d5

After 45...Qe7 46 Nf7, recapture with 46...Qf7 would have allowed 47 Re1 followed by the decisive breakthrough with 48 f4. So Sokolov tried to get his king out of the stricken area with 46...Kf7.

But by this time, nothing could break the force of Polgar's attack. On 47 f4 hg 48 Qe5, 48...Nf4 would have been crushed by 49 ed Rg8 50 Re5 Qd6 51 Rf2.

After 48...de 49 Be4 Nf4 50 Bg6 Ng6 51 Qg6 Ke6 52 Rf2, Sokolov, lacking a remedy against 53 Bg7, gave up.

RUY LOPEZ			
White	Black	White	Black
Polgar	Sokolov	Polgar	Sokolov
1 e4	e5	27 Ng5	g6
2 Nf3	Nc6	28 f4	g5
3 Bb5	Nf6	29 Nf3	g4
4 Bc4	Ng8	30 Bf4	g3
5 O-O	Be7	31 Qf2	Ng6
6 Re1	Qc8	32 Rd2	Nh5
7 Bb3	O-O	33 f5	Nh6?
8 d4	exd4	34 g4	b4
9 c3	Rg4	35 Qd5	ab
10 Bc2	Ne5	36 Qd4	Rab
11 Bc2	Qc3	37 Qe5	Ra4
12 f3	Be7	38 Qd4	Nb5
13 Nbd2	exd4	39 Rg2	b3
14 de	Qc4	40 Rg4	Qa7
15 Bc4	Nf4	41 Qe2	Nb5
16 Ng5	Rf6	42 Qf3	Nb6
17 Qd2	Rd8	43 Qd2	Qe7
18 Bc2	Nb6	44 Rg2	d5
19 Bc2	Nb6	45 Qd2	Qe7
20 Rad1	Ne5	46 Nf7	Rf7
21 Bb1	g6	47 f6	hg
22 Qd2	Rg6	48 Qd2	g5
23 Bg5	Be6	49 Bg6	Nf4
24 Bf6	Qe7	50 Bg6	Nf6
25 Nf5	Qe7	51 Qe2	Qe8
26 Ne7	Qe7	52 Rf2	Resigns

A MATCH TO THE HEART

By Gretel Ehrlich. 224 pages. \$20. Pantheon.

Reviewed by Robert Hass

GRETEL EHRLICH, a gifted essayist and nature writer, on an August afternoon several years ago, was walking with her dogs in the open spaces of her ranch in Wyoming, when she was struck by lightning. When Ehrlich came to consciousness, she was some distance from the path on which she had been walking. There was sharp pain in her chest, her muscles ached, she was badly cut and bruised, and she couldn't move her legs or her right arm. She had no voice and her memory was blank. She was 35 miles from the nearest hospital.

"A Match to the Heart" is an account of this experience and of the two years Ehrlich spent recovering from it. It is a book about healing. The immediate effect of the blow from out

the sky was cardiac arrest; the lightning stopped her heart. At the same time her whole musculature went into spasm, hurling her into the air, and — doctors guessed later — the second blow from the ground when she landed started the heart beating again. The long-term effect was that lightning had burned a path through her autonomic nervous system, seared the neural sheaths of fatty acid, and left its intricate system of neurotransmitters triggered to tell her heart to keep slowing down even as her blood pressure fell toward zero. Nature writers are inclined to celebrate the self-regulating systems in the natural world, and the one inside Ehrlich had ceased to function.

The first part of the book is a narrative of this diagnosis. She drags herself back to her ranch and manages to dial for help.

Then comes a trip by ambulance to the local hospital, where the EKG machine wasn't working, then another hospital where the baffled doctor tells

her that she may only have imagined that she was struck by lightning, after which she returns, dizzy, in pain, hardly functioning, to her ranch. At this point Ehrlich's husband, who has driven her to and from the second hospital, packs and leaves. And we learn that Ehrlich and her husband — the marriage she had written about with such warmth and high spirits in "The Solitude of Open Spaces" — had recently separated. She calls her parents, leaves the life she and her husband had made when they bought a cattle ranch and is flown to her family home in Santa Barbara, California. There she is finally diagnosed and begins to get treatment. In a beach house on that coast the time of convalescence, and the journal proper, begins.

This is the account of a woman who is alone and in a state of extreme fragility. It is part of the book's tact — or of Ehrlich's character — that she doesn't present herself that way. She is like-

ly to be for readers, though, a figure of great pathos, this woman going through the end of a marriage, with a failing heart, in whom lightning has burned a mysterious channel.

Her habit of mind is to look for ways in which the natural world mirrors the human condition. Among her other resources are wisdom-traditions that draw on the fund of natural metaphor — Native American myth, Asian spirituality. She thinks about Native American and African and Buddhist myths of lightning as illumination. None of these seems to help.

She does not, anywhere in the book, speak about the end of the marriage.

Eventually, her curiosity and passion for the natural world reassert themselves.

In the most fascinating scene in the book, she witnesses open-heart surgery. And afterwards her own doctor remarks: "The will to survive isn't purely psychological. You've just seen that. It's built into the cellular

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• West Junker, senior meteorologist at the National Weather Service in Maryland, is reading "Marshall: Hero for our Times" by Leonard Mosley. "It has some interesting anecdotes, and it gives insight into the personalities of such people as Eisenhower and Truman." (Hilse Gersten, IHT)

structure; it's intrinsic. The heart is completely motivated to maintain life."

And really that is the story. "What in nature," Ehrlich asks early in the book, "is not a mirror, does not give back some true image of a quality of mind?" But it seems the case, rather, that the mind — or the heart, as we say — can always find something in nature to mirror itself. Nature remains something more mysterious, less

knowable or hospitable. This time, magically, it cures her — along with a competent and humane physician and the companionship of her dog Sam and the help of her parents and the resilience of her own passionate curiosity about the world and her appetite for living.

Robert Hass, a professor of English at the University of California, Berkeley, wrote this for The Washington Post.



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France Telecom

In Broken Gaza, Arafat Mainly Builds Hope

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Service
RAFAH, Gaza Strip — Ploping the white Peugeot between heaps of rotting garbage, Riyad Jamal could not contain his optimism.
"In one year, Gaza will be like Paris!" he announced. Silence. "O.K.," he amended, "maybe two years."
Intissar Wazir, widow of Yasser Arafat's slain deputy Khalil Wazir, stepped out of the Palestine Hotel into the sandy street where scruffy boys hawked cola and chewing gum. Mrs. Wazir, known as Um Jihad, who will be welfare minister in Mr. Arafat's new national authority, was asked how she had found Gaza after a long absence.
"I see it is most beautiful," she said.

Such is the mind-set that has gripped the Gaza Strip in recent days as Mr. Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, has come to claim the first territory under Palestinian self-rule.

After more than a quarter-century of military occupation and problems that filled a six-volume World Bank study, the people of Gaza have decided, along with Mr. Arafat, to simply look the other way for now. So far, Mr. Arafat has not bothered the Palestinians with the nitty-gritty of governing, such as providing a way to mail a letter from the land he calls Palestine. Rather, he has been creating a special kind of street theater in which the garbage rots but the sky is the limit. Everything is broken down, so everything seems possible.

In fact, no one pays attention to the rotting garbage. Palestinians are too busy looking at the big-screen image offered by the fighter they call Abu Ammar. Riding in his bulletproof Mercedes through the shantytowns of Gaza, Mr. Arafat seems to be devoting his tour to simply keeping hope alive among Palestinians who possess little more than hope.

If it succeeds, the effort may help sustain the peace agreement he signed with Israel. Rather than return as the administrator of the Gaza Strip and Jericho, rather than try to demonstrate progress toward taking control of water supplies and sanitation, Mr. Arafat has come to the refugee camps and villages as a combination guerrilla fighter and fiery preacher.

As the sun set Sunday on the soccer stadium in this border city at the southern end of Gaza, thousands of Palesti-

ans, sweaty and sandy, poured in to hear Mr. Arafat rasp his message over the loudspeakers. He was losing his voice, but not his grand promises.

"Be patient," he said. "Everything is going to come."
Salwa Jamal, a young woman in traditional ankle-length dress, pushed into the bleachers to hear him. She did not care that the Palestinians have no money to run their government, she said; it was enough that Mr. Arafat was there. "We don't want money, we just want to see him," she said.

On Mr. Arafat's wide screen, it does not matter that he will not visit Jerusalem on this trip. Rather, Jerusalem is just around the corner. "Soon, soon, soon," Mr. Arafat bellowed into the loudspeakers. "Soon

we are going to pray together in Jerusalem."

In similar fashion, as presented by Mr. Arafat, the money to rebuild the West Bank and Gaza Strip should just appear from somewhere.

A few hours later, however, Mr. Arafat told the Palestinians that the rest of the world was turning against them. Palestine is being starved for money by a "conspiracy" of international donors, he said. He vowed to resist demands that the Palestinians account for funds received from abroad.

"We are kneeling only to God!" he declared.

In Mr. Arafat's presentation, he alone is standing as a bulwark against efforts by Israel to "blackmail" him into forgetting about the several thousand Palestinians still in Israeli jails.

In particular, he has praised his imprisoned rival, Sheikh Ahmed Yassin, the blind cleric who is the spiritual leader of Hamas, the militant Islamic group, which has a deep foothold in Gaza. Sheikh Yassin is serving a life sentence on charges of ordering the killing of Israelis.

In a series of speeches, Mr. Arafat has not once talked

about specific plans for rebuilding the West Bank and Gaza Strip. He has yet to finish naming the 24 members of his national authority.

Sufian Abu Zaida, a Palestinian activist from the Jabaliya refugee camp, said Mr. Arafat's sojourn in Gaza was not supposed to be about governing. "Whether three days or one week or a month, he has come only to have a look," he said, "and to contact the people, who missed him."

But the contact has been limited by Mr. Arafat's army of soldiers, their guns held at a threatening angle.



Mr. Arafat wiping away perspiration during a visit to a juice-extracting plant in Gaza City.

Shelling Worsens Aden's Plight

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ADEN — Northern Yemeni forces launched a major assault against Aden on Monday, killing 25 people and dashing hopes of fresh water reaching the city's population of half a million. Hospital sources said the dead included seven children. They said 75 people, including 30 children, were wounded, further crowding the city's main hospital.

Like the rest of Aden, the hospital had little clean water, medical supplies or even spare beds, the sources said.

Southern officials said forces from the north were meeting stiff resistance as they tried to push into the port city in what they called the fiercest fighting in two months of war. Southern Yemen has been trying to withdraw from a merger agreement signed with Sana'a four years ago.

"Battles are raging with unprecedented ferocity and northern forces are repeatedly trying to advance but are moving slowly because of stiff resistance," the authorities in Aden said. Residents said the artillery attacks were preventing people from venturing out on their daily hunt for drinking water.

Aden's population now has to rely on untreated water from about 70 wells in the city. The lack of clean water has forced bakeries to close, adding to the misery. A ship loaded with bottled water is on its way to Aden to relieve some of the suffering.

Northern forces entered the port city of Mukalla on Monday where the breakaway southern leader, Ali Salem Baid, is based, a senior military official said in Sana'a.

(Reuters, AFP)

ARAFAT: In Gaza for Good

Continued from Page 1

mally on Tuesday in Jericho. "There is an atmosphere that he is setting," Dr. Zanoun said, "that joy alone won't build a nation, that we need infrastructure and to collect taxes, that it's not going to be all milk and honey and that we need to recapture our dignity."

His appearances have engaged the crowds but not electrified them.

He also has no shortage of critics. The Hamas group of Islamic militants, which considers the self-rule agreement a capitulation to Israel, issued a statement condemning the Arafat visit as "shameful and humiliating, as it occurs in the shadow of occupation."

But Hamas has thus far not gone beyond words. To Freih Abu Middein, a prominent lawyer who will be "justice minister" in the provisional government, it shows that Mr. Arafat is on top.

Emirates Halt Iranian Boats

Agence France-Press

TEHRAN — Coast Guard patrols from the United Arab Emirates have seized two Iranian boats carrying passengers, trying to enter the emirates illegally, the official Iranian news agency, IRNA, said Monday.

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Economics, Business and Politics

ASTIR PALACE HOTEL, VOULIAGMENI, NEAR ATHENS. 10-11 OCTOBER, 1994

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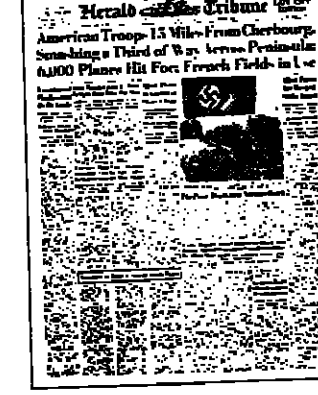
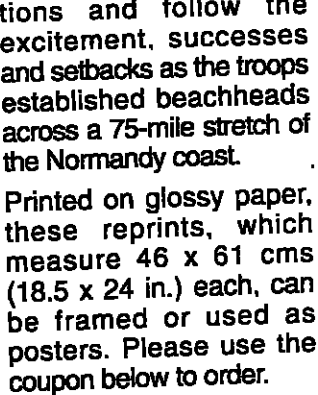
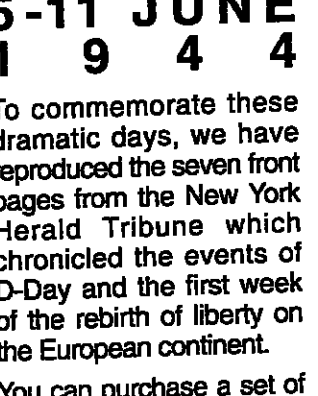
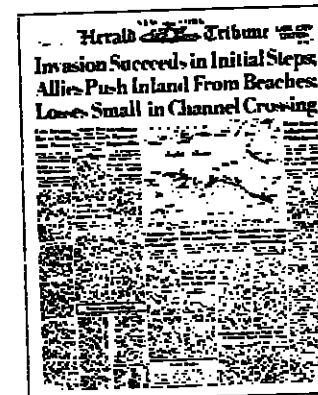
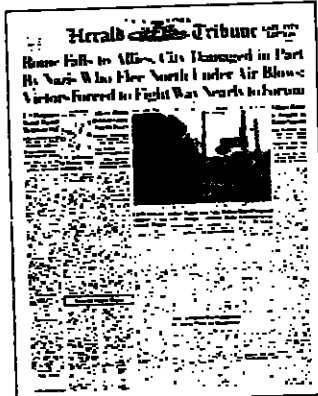
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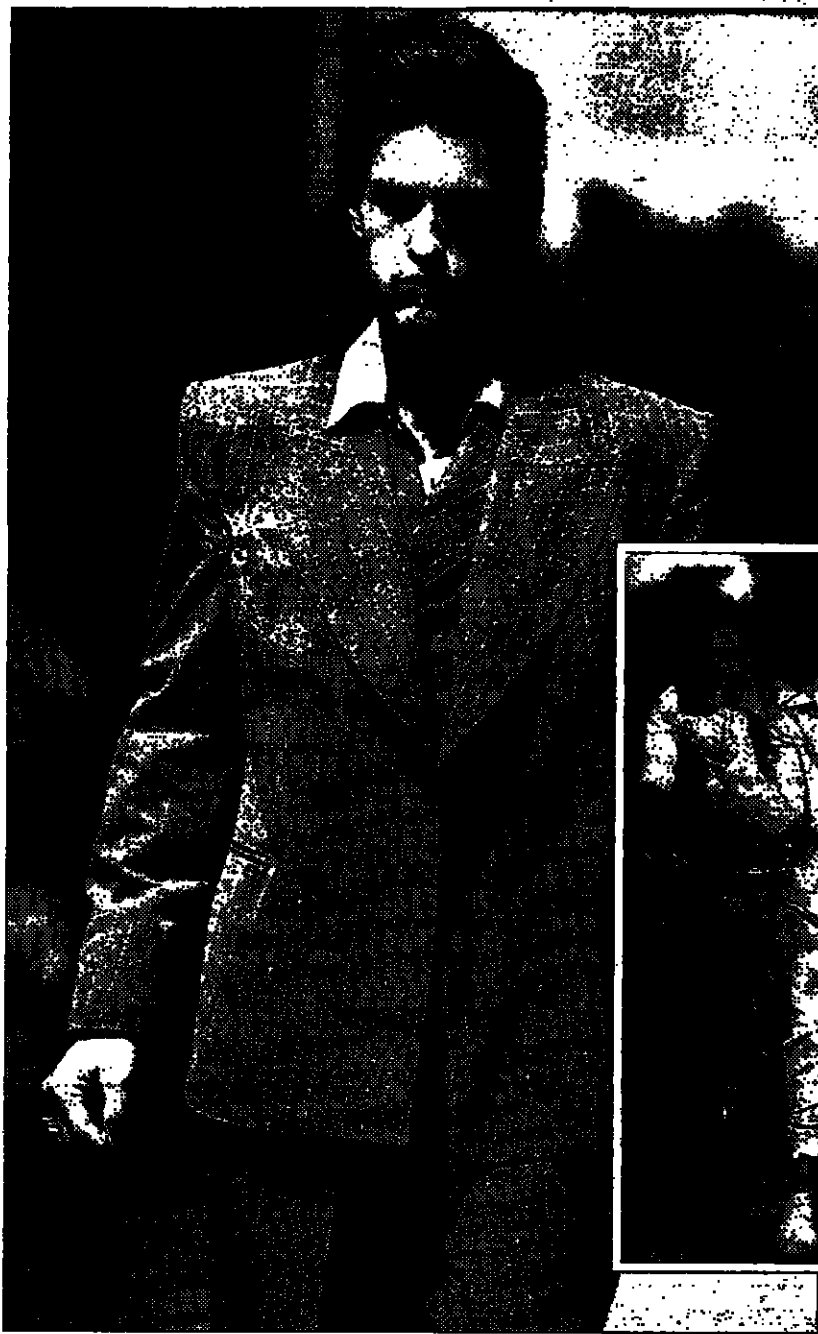
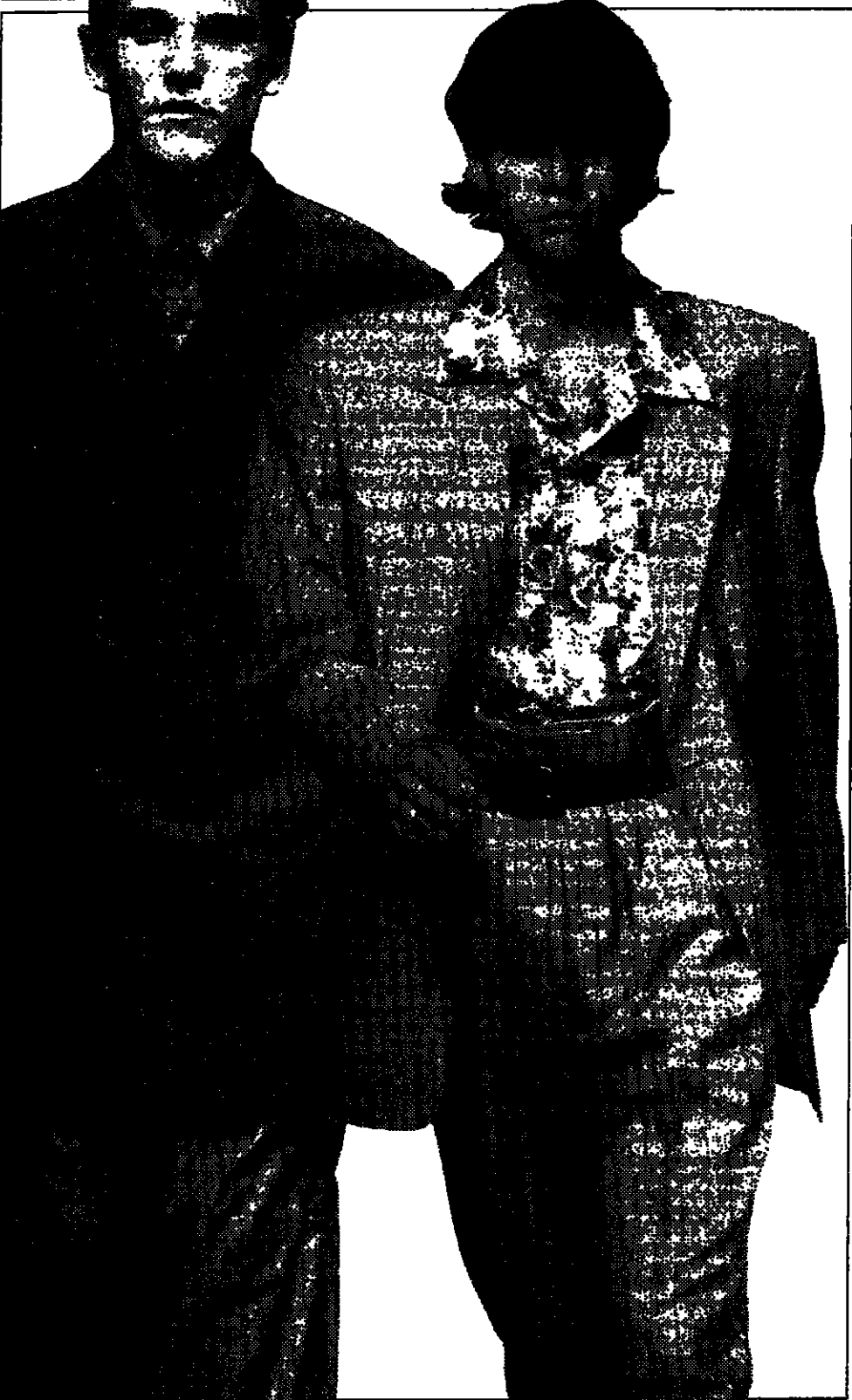
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Style



A Return to Structure and the Suit

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — We thought that it was the end of elegance. That a new generation would never want to smarten up. But the underlying message of the summer 1995 menswear season is "Vive the suit!"

The traditional male costume has taken a hammering since the yuppie decade. It has been made in floppy fabrics and sloppy shapes and broken up into

PARIS FASHION

mismatched jacket and pants. It has even been chased from its natural habitat since offices in the United States have accepted the "Friday syndrome" of blazers in the boardroom.

But at Jean-Paul Gaultier's show on Saturday, the designer who was once bent on getting men into skirts put them back into suits. Out swaggered the models in 1940s mobster suits in burgundy pinstripes, with sharp shoulders, a shapely silhouette, flowers appliquéd on the wide lapels and thin mustaches stuck on in sequins.

"It is a reaction to softness and to sportswear—I feel for a return to structure and to the elegance of a real suit," said Gaultier, whose spirited show included dressy shirts piped with frills, jammy sailor suits and feather boas for a take on silver-screen glamour.

Nino Cerruti had a hot line to Hollywood. His easy linen layers were worn by kids of the stars, including Sam Roberts, son of Lauren Bacall and Jason Roberts, and Christian Vadim, Catherine Deneuve and Roger Vadim's son.

The new spiffy elegance does not have to be outrageous. In the best show of a packed season, the Belgian designer Dries Van Noten focused on a Sunday-best style. His models, strolling through the Palais Royal gardens in pearl-gray suits with long jackets, cravats folded into the neck, the shirts

tucked into narrow pants, and white shoes, displayed a neat-and-tidy provincial charm.

"Elegance—but not done too seriously; you have to play with it," said Van Noten of his four-pocket safari jackets, sweaters slung back to the body rather than oversized, short belted coats and gentle colors like mauve, pistachio and shrimp.

Although tailoring is ousting street style, there is no definitive silhouette. As with women's hemlines, the tendency is to fashionable extremes: ultralong jackets with narrow pants, or short boxy jackets with trouser legs flapping wide.

Since modern men's fashion is about imprinting your own personality on regular clothes, Yohji Yamamoto had the dancer Gregory Hines showing a suit with lapels marked with stitching—a take on decoration for modern tailoring at its most inventive. The jackets were sashed, wrapped like a kimono or just the standard single-breasted suit.

"It is the first time it didn't look like 'fashion,'" said Joseph Ettedgui, a retailer who pioneered avant-garde tailoring and who now finds himself selling it "to young bankers."

At Comme des Garçons, the models were so young, fresh-faced and schoolboyish that they seemed to belie the message flashed at the end of the runway: "WORK WORK WORK." But the clothes, designed by Rei Kawakubo, were square and sober: bony jackets, white shirts with skinny ties, teamed with big-pocketed pants gathered into a belt—an inspiration from Japanese work wear. Contrasts of fabrics, like shiny plastic pockets patched on a mat jacket, were subtly done.

Comme des Garçons and Yamamoto both launch their first fragrances in the fall. So does the Greek designer Nikos, who presented his signature sculpted underwear and swimwear.

Paul Smith did not flower in the blooming garden of the British Embassy. His focus on ethnic and street styles

with batik prints, jeans at half-mast and Che Guevara T-shirts seemed out of step. But Smith had upped the ante with small checks and candy stripes in subtle colors.

At Hermès, gingham shirts with spot-sit cravats and checked pants helped to lift a collection that was elegant but dull. Nehru jackets and shirts with cutout flowers did not seem convincing.

Often, classic houses calve from shows with gimmicks. At Balmain, the

court of a Paris museum. Claude Monnet showed at the Institut du Monde Arabe, macho tailoring that suggests that Montana's image is mixed in combat.

But Thierry Mugler's signature silhouettes of tight-fitting suits and narrow pants have come right back into fashion. Dark, shaggy sweaters hanging from the neck, shiny Thai silk jackets and

lounge, low-slung pants stood out from the gloomily tech interior of a run-down Parisian hotel.

What of sportswear? The blouson is dead. Even the polo shirt is in retreat. But the easy overshirt was a strong theme. Rydell Homme kept things simple, making the most of the house's signature sweaters, with lacing at the neck—a trend. The Japanese designer Masamoto sent out fancy fabrics that looked like antiqued leather or computer prints. The Thai boxers who modeled for him seemed wary of the complicated clothes.

With the trend toward suits in myriad manifestations, fabrics are important. Terry cloth used for tailored clothes is a novelty. Textured, crumpled, crinkled and wrinkled textures are being challenged by shiny, iridescent and metallic effects.

But Paco Rabanne failed to capitalize on his trademark space-age silver in a range of suits with light-as-a-shirt jackets. Colors have freshened up and are now less focused on beige and natural. There were shades of blue from sky through indigo, and sorbet colors like raspberry coulis and strawberry pink.

The suit has been to the brink of deconstruction but it is now back—with the advantage of an open-minded attitude to color, texture and experimental shape that is a positive fashion legacy of the wild menswear years.

Modern men's fashion is about imprinting your own personality on regular clothes.

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Top, left to right: the actor Richard Grant, Christian Vadim and Christopher Buchholz at Cerruti; Jean-Paul Gaultier's pinstripe gangster suit; and the dancer Gregory Hines in Yohji Yamamoto jacket with white-stitched lapels; inset, Dries Van Noten's summer suit with white shoes; bottom left: Comme des Garçons' long double-breasted jacket and Paul Smith's spread-collar flowered short and shiny suit.

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Right Place, Right Time: How to Become the It Boy

By Trip Gabriel
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Recently, Donovan Leitch and a couple of friends, hoping to see the movie "Speed," showed up at a Manhattan theater where there was a long line. "You don't have to wait in this line," one of Leitch's friends said, loudly enough to be overheard. "You're famous."

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Neither the ushers nor most anyone else in line, however, had the faintest idea who Leitch was. When the waters failed to part, he walked away.

The episode distilled the odd status of Leitch, a 26-year-old son of the Donovan, the 1960s folk-rock star.

Although he has dabbled in acting, movie producing, modeling and singing in a rock band, none of his efforts have gotten him noticed by the general public. Yet, in a certain universe, he is indeed famous: the world of restaurants with unlisted phone numbers, fashion shows, downtown events and parties that are written up in the next day's gossip columns.

Here is Leitch photographed at a dinner party with Calvin Klein and Oliver Stone in the Daily News. Here is Leitch in the Intelligence column in New York magazine, trolling the East Village with Mick Jagger. Here is Leitch appearing in a "Youthquake Update" in Vogue.

In fact, Leitch is the boy of the moment in style-sensitive New York, a male equivalent of that social perennial the It Girl, an attractive young thing who

appears as if out of nowhere, with a sixth sense of what to wear, what to say and how to get the paparazzi to notice.

This is a story of the making of an It Boy, a creation of many hands, and the world in which it's assumed he would be a luminary to the great unwashed waiting in a movie line.

Neal Gabler, the author of a forthcoming biography of Walter Winchell, "Winchell: Gossip, Power and the Culture of Celebrity" (Knopf), said that there have long been figures like Leitch, people whose main achievement was to be in the right place with the right people. But now more than ever, gossip columnists mediate a symbiosis between those who are famous for being famous and those who feel close to the red-hot center by reading about it.

"So much of what drives this culture is the desire by general Americans, particularly in places like New York and Los Angeles, to know," Gabler said. "To know who Donovan Leitch is, even though it doesn't make a damn bit of difference. That makes you feel good."

In truth, Leitch finds plenty to fill his days with. He writes

lyrics for his band, Nancy Boy, and he has recently modeled for a Calvin Klein advertisement with Kate Moss, for In Fashion magazine and for Paul Smith in England. But most of his energy is channeled into being a man about town, and at that he is a raging success.

Fashion has become like the rock-and-roll world of the '90s," said Peter Davis, a style columnist for Paper magazine.

Leitch waded into the scene during the showing of the New York collections last October and again in April. He appeared at show after show, in a pack of other celebrities' children like Sofia Coppola, the daughter of Francis Ford Coppola, and Zoe Cassavetes, a daughter of John Cassavetes and Gena Rowlands. The cachet of their last names helped them win front-row seats. Julia Roberts, after all, can't be at every show.

Leitch was a struggling actor in Los Angeles when he was taken into the fashion world by the photographer Steven Meisel, who spotted him in an obscure movie, "The In Crowd," and flew him to New York in the spring of 1993 to pose for a

Dolce & Gabbana advertisement.

"I barely knew who Steven Meisel was, and I definitely didn't know Dolce & Gabbana," Leitch said recently, with an ingenuousness that is part of his appeal. "I figured a free trip to New York, great. So I went. It was pretty amazing."

A week later, one of Meisel's friends, Anna Sui, asked Leitch to appear in her runway show modeling a black velvet teen frock coat. After the show, Katie Ford, a co-president of Ford Models, took Leitch and his sister, the actress Ione Skye, along with their friends Coppola and Cassavetes to dinner in SoHo.

"She just loved the group of us," Leitch said. Indeed, she signed them all as clients.

Leitch, who is tall and spindly, was arriving on the fashion stage at a lucky moment: emancipated young women were ascendant, and there was a demand for male versions of the same look. He was instantly dubbed a male waif. He cultivated an androgynous image with a shag haircut and a dandified wardrobe that harked back to '70s rock stars.

Growing up in the Hollywood Hills of California, Leitch scarcely knew his celebrated father. His parents separated when he was 3.

"He made a decision to not really be around," Leitch said of his father. "The fact we have the same name and the fact strangers would talk about him with great importance when I was young was just sort of confusing."

He was raised by his mother, Enid Stulberger, who is remembered as an It Girl of the '60s, dating Jim Morrison and working at the Whiskey A Go Go on the Sunset Strip in Los Angeles.

Leitch is well aware that he, his band and his look are largely unknown to the public. His challenge is to break through to the mainstream before his moment expires.

"If I could just take 2 percent of the camp, 2 percent of the androgyny, and mix it down to some great little formula that'll click," he said. "Even if it's just one ridiculous move that I do with my hand all the time, or some little swish, or the way that I sing a line."

صَدَقْنَا مِنْ الْأَجَلِ

BHP Says It Is Seeking A 'Major' Acquisition

MELBOURNE — Broken Hill Pty., Australia's largest listed company, said Monday that it was interested in making a substantial acquisition at home or abroad.

BHP could tap stock market funds or raise debt for a "very major acquisition" or a series of takeovers, and it was aiming to expand into power generation, BHP executives said.

John Prescott, the managing director, said the company's balance sheet had been strengthened "over the last few years" to the extent that a "major acquisition" could be made if an "appropriate opportunity" presented itself.

He said that the company had traditionally focused on developing existing businesses but that "we are more than happy to undertake acquisitions should the opportunity arise."

On Friday the company reported that net profit after ex-

traordinary items for the year ended May 31 had risen 7.5 percent from the previous year, to 1.28 billion Australian dollars (\$936 million).

Total borrowing amounted to only 35.2 percent of debt and shareholders' equity, said Geoff Healey, finance director. He

said he would be comfortable with a ratio of 50 percent.

Mr. Healey said the company had shied away from raising money on the stock market until now, even though a number of other companies had asked shareholders for more funds.

"We would expect that if we were to make a major acquisition, we would be able to have access to the equity markets," he said. "I would not be at all concerned in doing a very major acquisition."

Mr. Prescott said that BHP was looking for opportunities to expand overseas steel production by entering new petroleum product markets and through more diversification in minerals. He said BHP had established a group to seek opportunities for a move into power generation, particularly in the developing world, where high returns were available.

"I think the higher priorities are clearly in Asia and in South America," he said.

He said the company would also consider opportunities arising from privatizations in the developed world.

Qantas Sale Set For Early 1995

CANBERRA — The government said Monday it would sell its remaining 75 percent stake in Qantas Airways Ltd. in the first half of 1995.

"On the advice provided to the government, the 1995 timing is likely to maximize proceeds to the Commonwealth," Finance Minister Kim Beazley said.

The sale, the largest undertaken by the government, is expected to yield about 2.0 billion Australian dollars (\$1.5 billion).

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Packer Makes Takeover Bid For Publisher

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — Nine Network Australia Ltd., the television arm of Australian tycoon Kerry Packer's media empire, made a \$337 million takeover bid Monday for Australian Consolidated Press Ltd., a publisher in which Mr. Packer also has extensive holdings.

The companies said the combined concern, with a market capitalization of 2.3 billion dollars, would have the financial clout to pursue expansion in the media industry. The deal is subject to approval by both companies' shareholders.

Although Mr. Packer, generally acknowledged as Australia's wealthiest man, is the largest shareholder in both companies through his privately held Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd., other investors hold more than half of the equity of both Nine Network and Australian Consolidated Press.

Nine Network's shares dropped 5 cents on the news to 4.20 dollars, while Australian Consolidated Press was up 15 cents at 4.30 dollars, compared with its high of 7.02 dollars in October 1993.

"On the operational level, there are significant opportunities to further strengthen the group's leadership positions in both the magazine and TV markets through creative cross-promotion," Mr. Packer said.

"On the strategic level, the increased size, operating cash flow and broad-based media expertise resulting from combining the two companies will increase the group's ability to pursue acquisitions or strategic investments."

The share price movement after the announcement led some analysts to conclude that the bid, structured as a stock swap, might not be rich enough to succeed.

Alex Pollak, media analyst at Macquarie Securities, said Australian Consolidated Press shareholders might not accept the offer and Nine Network might have to come back with a higher bid.

Under the offer, Mr. Packer's Consolidated Press Holdings would own 45.7 percent of the combined group, and he would become its chairman. His company now holds 44.5 percent of Nine Network and 47.9 percent of Australian Consolidated Press.

Terms call for shareholders to get one preferred ordinary share in Nine Network for each ordinary Australian Consolidated Press share. On completion of the offer, Australian Consolidated Press would become a wholly owned subsidiary of Nine Network.

Bob Peters, a media analyst with ANZ McCaughan Securities, said the move signaled Nine Network's evolution into an "entrepreneurial media company even more diversified than News Corp."

News Corp. is the global media company headed by Rupert Murdoch, an Australian native.

In February, Nine Network announced that it had paid 165 million dollars to buy a 30 percent stake in the Hollywood film producer and distributor Regency Enterprises.

And in April, the company said it was acquiring a 15 percent stake in the private telecommunications carrier Optus Communications for 318 million dollars, paving the way for involvement in pay-television services.

"Convergence is the cash cry," said Richard George, a media analyst with Hambros Securities. "That's the way the industry is driving things."

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

China Sets Auto Policy Favoring Its Own

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China has published a blueprint aimed at satisfying domestic demand for automobiles that sets a market-share target of 90 percent for Chinese-based plants by the end of the century.

The so-called automotive industry policy, approved by Prime Minister Li Peng in March and published in the official People's Daily on Monday, calls for the removal of obstacles to private car ownership and introduces measures that severely limit foreign access to the market.

The policy restricts car imports to six ports of entry and rules that the volume and type of foreign cars bought must be approved by the State Council, China's cabinet, under a strict licensing and quota system.

Last year, China made 1.3 million motor vehicles, including 230,000 cars, and imported more than 320,000 vehicles. Most were bought by state-owned companies or organizations, with only 1 percent sold to private buyers.

"The state encourages individuals to buy cars and will draft concrete policies to promote this process," the policy said. "No local governments or departments should stand in the way of individuals buying or running cars."

Under the policy, leading manufacturers will be given tax breaks and help in acquiring loans and issuing stock to raise capital.

(Bloomberg, AP)

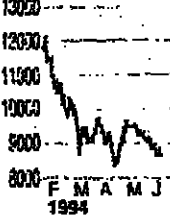
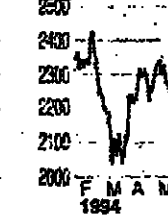
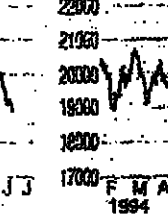
Jobless Insurance Begun

China, moving further away from the lifetime job security of the socialist state, made unemployment insurance compulsory in Beijing starting this month, Reuters reported.

Both companies and employees will have to contribute to unemployment insurance funds.

If an enterprise is bankrupted, streamlined or abolished by the state, or if its employees are dismissed, the unemployed worker will get three to 24 months of unemployment benefits and a percentage of medical expenses, the report said.

Investor's Asia

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Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	8,628.28	8,634.37	-0.07
Singapore	Straits Times	2,191.15	2,210.65	-0.88
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1,887.10	1,865.80	+1.08
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	20,631.83	20,543.40	+0.43
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	999.56	1,003.76	-0.42
Bangkok	SET	1,274.91	1,273.34	+0.12
Seoul	Composite Stock	951.23	938.30	+1.38
Taipei	Weighted Price	6,067.63	6,005.84	+1.03
Manila	PSE	2,645.13	2,694.51	-1.83
Jakarta	Stock Index	458.37	458.74	-0.08
New Zealand	NZSE-40	2,009.79	1,983.34	+1.33
Bombay	National Index	1,944.13	1,957.82	-0.70

Source: Reuters AFD

Imagined World Ltd.

Sources: Reuters, AFP

Very briefly:

- Malaysia's state telecommunications firm, Telekom Malaysia Bhd., signed an agreement with four foreign parties to develop telecommunications facilities in Indonesia.
- Taiwan has decided to ease its restrictions on investments in China and to allow more Chinese goods into the country, a government official said.
- South Korea's Halla Cement Manufacturing Corp. won a \$220 million contract to build a cement plant in China.
- Siemens AG, the German electronics giant, said it was negotiating with China over joint ventures involving power stations, equipment for steel mills, and telephone exchanges.
- Ciba-Geigy AG, the Swiss drug and chemical company, said it had formed a joint venture to build a \$30 million factory to make anti-tuberculosis drugs in the Bombay area.
- Total CFP, the French oil concern, and several partners have signed an agreement to raise natural gas production by 75 percent at the Bongkot field in Thailand.

AFP, Reuters, AP, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder

NEC To Develop New Chip

Agence France Press

TOKYO — NEC Corp. announced an agreement Monday with Sun Disk Corp. of the United States to develop a 256-megabit flash memory chip. NEC plans to start marketing the next-generation device in 1997.

Hajime Sasaki, vice president of the Japanese electronics concern, said the new chip, which would be 16 times as powerful as those now on the market, was

intended to serve as a "partial replacement" for hard disks. Flash memory chips can retain data even after power supplies have been cut. Their other advantages over conventional dynamic random access memory chips are their extremely short access time and low energy consumption.

Mr. Sasaki predicted that flash chips would take the place of 25 percent of the world's hard-disk market by 2000.

Negara Looking to the Future

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUALA LUMPUR — Malaysia's newly appointed central bank governor, Ahmad Mohamad Don, said he planned to restore Bank Negara's image, badly tarnished by losses it suffered in foreign exchange markets.

In an interview with the Business Times newspaper, Mr. Ahmad said he would "tighten the nuts and bolts" that may have come loose over the years to mold the central bank into an "institution of excellence."

Mr. Ahmad took over in May, after 15 billion ringgit (\$5.7 billion) of foreign exchange losses made by the bank over the previous two years had led to the resignation of Jaffer Hussein as governor in April.

Bank Negara has refrained from speculative foreign exchange trading this year, and its departure from the market has cut down trading volume in Asian foreign exchange centers.

Mr. Ahmad said in his first interview since assuming office that the central bank remained committed to a tight monetary policy and would act to control inflationary pressures in Malaysia's surging economy.

He said the increase in Malaysian banks' statutory reserve requirements last week, the third this year, would "send a strong signal to the market that Bank Negara remains committed to controlling inflation in the country."

An inflation rate of 3.4 percent last year was considered relatively low, given Malaysia's 8.5 percent growth rate, but analysts said soaring wages, ample liquidity and arbitrary price increases were creating inflationary pressures.

Malaysia's interest rates have fallen to near record lows, with the Kuala Lumpur interbank offered rate hovering around 4.50 percent.

Mr. Ahmad said the ringgit would strengthen on medium and long-term economic fundamentals, in line with market expectations.

Malaysia, which has had growth of more than 8 percent annually over the past seven years, has set a target of sustained growth averaging 7 percent for the next six years.

The bank's recent measures to mop up excess liquidity have slowed the inflow of foreign funds after a surge of speculation on the ringgit and Malaysia's booming stock market at the end of last year.

(Reuters, AFP)

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Specially designed seats bring added comfort to passengers in all classes on board Singapore Airlines' exclusive MEGATOP. Improved seat contouring and backrest positioning give greater lumbar support and comfort in First and Raffles Class, while in Economy Class, seats have firmer cushioning for better support. Other enhancements on board our expanding MEGATOP fleet include CELESTEL, the world's first truly global sky telephone and inflight fax service, and a Personal Cinema System in First and Raffles Class. With, as always, inflight service even other airlines talk about. MEGATOP — more than you ever imagined. SINGAPORE AIRLINES

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July 4, 1984

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London . October 17 & 18

The Oil Daily Group **Herald Tribune**

SPORTS

No Tour Letup
As Van Poppel
Wins in SprintBy Samuel Abt
International Herald Tribune

BOULOGNE SUR MER, France—Fabiano Fontanelli is one tough guy, but then everybody knows that. He is, after all, just a lesser light among the Tour de France sprinters and they revel in their reputation as tough guys. Nothing scares them, they say, or they would be former sprinters.

How tough exactly is Fontanelli? Enough so that, a day after a horrific crash near the finish line put three sprinters out of the race and left Fontanelli bruised and aching on the ground, he was back Monday to contest, yes, another sprint.

This time the Italian rider for the ZG Mobili team finished ninth as the bicycle race's sprinters demonstrated that they cannot turn cautious. A dozen drove hard for the finish line of the second stage, swerving ever so slightly as usual to disrupt rivals, throwing elbows as always to clear room, racing head-down and hellbent. There was even a ritual protest, disallowed, of interference. On the line, the winner was Jean-Paul Van Poppel, a Dutchman with the Festina team, who was first by pieces of an inch over Olaf Ludwig, a German with Telekom.

Ludwig also finished second Sunday after a policeman wandered too far onto the course and was hit by a sprinter to start a mass spill. The major victims were Laurent Jalabert, a Frenchman with ONCE, who underwent a three-and-a-half-hour operation Monday for broken

teeth and facial bones; Wilfried Nelissen, a Belgian with Novemail, who remains in a hospital under observation; and Alexander Gontchenkov, a Ukrainian with Lampre, who has a broken right arm. Gontchenkov did not shock off the pain to walk across the finish line and make his time official.

The race's other sprinters would understand. Third after the 203.5-kilometer (126.5-mile) second stage from Roubaix to Boulogne-sur-Mer, a port on the English Channel, was Silvio Martinello, an Italian with Mercatone Uno. One hundred fifty-five of the remaining 186 riders were given the same time, 5 hours 5 minutes 40 seconds, which left the hierarchy unchanged.

A day before a team time trial that is expected to shake up the standings, Chris Boardman, an Englishman with Gan, is first overall by 15 seconds over Miguel Indurain, a Spaniard with Banesto and the defending champion. Third, 19 seconds down, is Tony Rominger, a Swiss with Mapei-Clas and, with Indurain, a favorite for the final victory.

Boardman and his teammates will have to ride spectacularly in the race against the clock to bear the leader's yellow jersey to England. His biggest challenge is likely to come from Johan Museeuw, a Belgian with GB-MG, which won last year's team time trial handily and has the engines to do it again. Museeuw ranks seventh overall, 23 seconds behind.



Chris Boardman of Britain and the Gan team beamed Monday after the Tour de France's second stage, in which he retained the overall leader's yellow jersey in Boulogne-sur-Mer.

Tucked down there on the list, in 23d place, 39 seconds behind Boardman, is Lance Armstrong, the 22-year-old American who is also the world road-race champion and the winner of a daily stage last year in his first Tour de France. He hoped to win another stage, Monday's specifically, if the pack broke up on the final hill a few miles from the finish and had not been able to get back together for a sprint. Although the pack did split, it regrouped and Van Poppel became a sprinter. He won a sprint while wearing the polka dot jersey of the king of the mountains. Climbers are almost never sprinters but Van Poppel is no climber. He won the jersey Sunday on the first bumps in the otherwise flat road through northern France and lost it Monday on a few more small hills.

Armstrong, no sprinter, finished 25th in the stage into Boulogne-sur-Mer. He hoped for far better.

"Not just that it's the Fourth of July and it would be nice to win it," said the Motorola rider from Texas, a notorious patriot, Monday morning. "The truth is I'm feeling motivated. Confident. I wasn't feeling confident until after the prologue." His problem was an insect bite on his right knee 10 days ago that left his leg swollen and curtailed his training for the 81st Tour.

"I was downbeat with the leg because I didn't know I had to take some antibiotics and they made me feel terrible." Now the infection is gone, he is back in form after a splendid 18th place in the Tour de France prologue, ("I could have done even better but I didn't ride with confi-

dence because of the leg," he said), and he is highly optimistic about the two stages in England, on Wednesday and Thursday.

"They look fairly difficult, which is good for me," he said. "I have to look for my opportunities because the first 10 days are the days I'm in the race for sure and they're not necessarily the days that suit me."

Armstrong also is confident about the team time trial on a 66.5-kilometer course from Calais to the Eurotunnel and the teams that will carry the Tour to England.

"The course is hard," he said. "Hilly, windy, windy. It's a circle course so you have winds from every direction. I think we can win the team time trial. We won't third last year and now we have a better team."

Shots Still Ace Serves in Tennis

By Harvey Araton
New York Times Service

WIMBLEDON, England—Sixteen thunderous aces in the first set, and Goran Ivanisevic didn't win it.

That told you something about the nightmare of Wimbledon, in particular. It told you that it is an exaggeration more than it is a legitimate fear.

Boris Becker bought into the apocalypse rumor last week, although he had the legitimate excuse of having just been aced out of his beloved Wimbledon by the same Ivanisevic who was excused in 1 hour 55 minutes from the final Sunday by Pete Sampras, 7-6 (7-2), 7-6 (7-5), 6-0.

"I used to be one of the tallest in the locker room," said the 6-foot-3-inch Becker. "Now I'm medium. Probably in 20 years, I'm the smallest." Don't think so. Michael Chang, at 5 feet 8 inches, will never dominate tennis, but neither will Ivanisevic, who is a rangy, all-arms-and-legs 6 feet 4 inches.

Ivanisevic may be a great server, a frightening fast-court presence, but he is not a great tennis player, no matter how many computer points he has and a ranking that is destined to top out at his current standing, No. 2.

It's not his fault. He's just too tall, with not enough center of gravity, to handle someone across the net who can do more than serve up a mighty one- or two-stroke point.

"If they both play normal, Sampras wins," admitted no less an authority than Ivanisevic's manager, Ion Tiriac.

THUS Sunday's final, billed as a take-over battle of canon servers, ultimately was decided by who could do the better deep-knee bend when volleying a return off a second serve. Compared with Sampras's smooth crouch, Ivanisevic looked as if he were stooping over to tie his laces.

"He hit some great returns, pretty low," mumbled Ivanisevic. "I have to hit a great volley, or I'm in trouble."

Forget the love third set, when the Croat's soul was already on some Adriatic beach, his body soon to follow. When it counted in those first-and-second-serve tiebreakers, the pressure of knowing one mistake would cost him the set, Ivanisevic's first serve sagged and Sampras was able to crack the second serve.

Ivanisevic just couldn't make the crucial stretch volley. It was like watching a stork trying to shrink. Of the four mini-breaks of his serve that cost him the tiebreakers, two came on low

volleys he pushed into the net and another was a low backhand half-volley he hit long.

"I know everyone likes to talk about the serves, but if Pete made any kind of statement today, it was for the return of serve," said Tim Gullikson, Sampras's coach.

"That's the problem with the taller guys, getting stretched and having to come up with the low volley," Gullikson said. "When a guy like Sampras is returning well, it's not going to be easy to bend down and make that shot."

Gullikson agreed that the notion men's tennis would become a game for giants is nonsense. The best size, he said, for the modern, graphite-enhanced men's player is 6 feet, give or take a couple of inches, depending on the athlete.

Sampras, at 6 feet 1 inch, may only be three inches shorter than Ivanisevic, but he's a find athlete with flawless technique. If he were much taller, it would probably impair his game.

Even when the serves dramatically reduce the number of balls in play, tennis still comes down to making shots. Sampras called the match "high-class tennis," although the purists weren't about to confuse it with the Borg-McEnroe Wimbledon classics.

That's ancient history, and unless tennis is prepared to bring back the wooden racket, which it isn't, there's really no point in arguing the merits of the power game.

People at Wimbledon acted as if one- and two-stroke points were a recent phenomenon or plague. When Becker won his first Wimbledon title nine years ago, he and another service banger, Kevin Curren, barely kept the ball in play.

THAT'S what happens when serve-and-volley players meet on grass. Is it thrilling to watch? Here's a better question: Which do you prefer, these rapid-fire tests of power, instinct and nerve, or four and a half hours of Jim Courier against the Spaniard of your choice at the French Open on clay?

"First of all, the racket I play with is a regular graphite," Sampras said. "I don't use a wide body. When you step to that line, you're hitting a huge serve, 125 miles per hour, and it's a matter of three or four inches. That's a pretty tough thing to do."

He's right about that. How many players are that overpowering and accurate with their serves? Three? Five? By those standards, baseball should move all its fences back to compensate for Ken Griffey Jr. and Frank Thomas.

"He's the first to play at this consistent high level at over 100 miles an hour," Tiriac said of Sampras. "After Rod Laver, Sampras is the best ever, the most complete player I've ever seen."

Give him his due. He's no giant. He's no creation of technology. He's a shot-maker, which still is what counts the most.

SCOREBOARD

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
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New York	30	23	.565	0
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Baltimore	24	29	.450	6 1/2
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Boston	24	29	.450	6 1/2
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Detroit	24	29	.450	6 1/2
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Toronto	24	29	.450	6 1/2
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Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
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Cleveland	27	26	.510	0
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Chicago	23	30	.435	4
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Kansas City	23	30	.435	4
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Minnesota	23	30	.435	4
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Milwaukee	23	30	.435	4
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West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
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Texas	26	27	.491	0
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Seattle	23	30	.435	3
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Oakland	24	29	.450	4
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California	24	29	.450	4
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NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
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Atlanta	30	23	.565	0
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Montreal	24	29	.450	6 1/2
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Philadelphia	24	29	.450	6 1/2
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Florida	24	29	.450	6 1/2
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New York	24	29	.450	6 1/2
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Central Division

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Chicago	27	26	.510	0
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Houston	23	30	.435	4
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St. Louis	24	29	.450	4
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Pittsburgh	24	29	.450	4
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Chicago	24	29	.450	4
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Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
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New York	30	23	.565	0
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Baltimore	24	29	.450	6 1/2
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Boston	24	29	.450	6 1/2
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Detroit	24	29	.450	6 1/2
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Toronto	24	29	.450	6 1/2
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Central Division

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Cleveland	27	26	.510	0
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Chicago	23	30	.435	4
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Kansas City	23	30	.435	4
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Minnesota	23	30	.435	4
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Milwaukee	23	30	.435	4
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West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
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Texas	26	27	.491	0
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Seattle	23	30	.435	3
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Oakland	24	29	.450	4
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California	24	29	.450	4
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Pittsburgh (4), M. Lafferty (4), Moore (4) and

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SPORTS

Valenzuela Falls To Dodgers but Conquers Fans

The Associated Press
Orel Hershiser likened his outing against former teammate Fernando Valenzuela to a sandlot game at the neighborhood ballyard.

Except the ballyard was Dodger Stadium and a sellout crowd of 54,167 serenaded Valenzuela with most of the cheers.

Hershiser beat Valenzuela and the Philadelphia Phillies with seven innings of four-hit ball Sunday in the Dodgers' 3-1 victory.

"It was like I was pitching against one of my old buddies from the old neighborhood," Hershiser said. "It was like a Sunday pickup game for me. In between innings, I had a good time rooting for our club, but I had a tough time rooting against Fernando."

Hershiser came out on top in the pitching duel, but just barely. The right-hander (5-4) gave up four hits and an unearned run in seven innings, striking out two and walking four, in winning consecutive starts for the first time this season. Todd Worrell pitched two innings for his seventh save and fifth straight.

Valenzuela (0-1) lasted six solid innings before he was lifted for pinch hitter Jim Eisenreich, who grounded into an inning-ending double play with the bases loaded. The left-hander gave up two runs and six hits, struck out one and walked none in his second start for the Phillies.

"It was a little nervous, a little excited," said Valenzuela, plucked from the Mexican League last week to bolster a Philadelphia staff wracked by injuries. "After the second inning, I felt better."

Games 8, Expos 5: In San Francisco, Mark Carreon's three-run homer rallied the Giants past Montreal.

Carreon hit his second homer in as many days — and third of the season — to highlight a four-run fifth inning.

Braves 12, Marlins 6: In Miami, Fred McGriff homered and drove in five runs and fellow All-Star Dave Justice had two RBIs for the Braves.

McGriff hit his 22d home run

—and 250th of his career—off Marlins starter Dave Weathers (7-7) to give the Braves a 3-0 lead in the first. He drove in Mark Lewis, who reached on a fielder's choice, and Justice, who doubled.

McGriff, who learned he was an All-Star reserve before the game, was 10-for-18 in the four-game series with three homers and nine RBIs. He tied his career-high RBI total in the fifth with a two-run single off Richie Lewis.

Padres 7, Mets 0: In San Diego, Andy Benes was a one-man show for San Diego, pitching his first career one-hitter, matching his career high with 13 strikeouts and hitting a three-run double.

Benes (6-9) held the Mets hitless through seven innings before Rico Brogna doubled to center leading off the eighth. It was the 17th one-hitter in the Padres' 26-year history and the first since Bruce Hurst beat the Mets 3-0 on May 18, 1992.

Earlier games, reported Monday in some editions of the Herald Tribune:

Astros 12, Cubs 6: In Houston, Craig Biggio had four hits, including a homer and two doubles, and Greg Swindell broke a personal five-game losing streak.

Swindell gave up five hits in seven innings to get his first win since May 26.

Rockies 5, Cardinals 2: In St. Louis, Walt Weiss and Mike Kingery both doubled home runs in the eighth for Colorado.

With the score tied 2-2, Nelson Lirio singled off reliever Rene Arocha and scored on Weiss's double to right. Kingery brought in Weiss with his double and scored on Dante Bichette's single to make it 5-2.

Reds 4, Pirates 3: Tony Lincecum, contending to become Pittsburgh pitching, hitting a two-run homer and a double to finish off a 611 weekend as Cincinnati won in Pittsburgh.

Jeff Branson added a go-ahead solo homer off Jon Lieber in the sixth as the Reds took three of four in the series to drop Pittsburgh 8½ games back in the National League Central.

The division-leading Reds, now 6-2 against Pittsburgh, have won four of five and are 14 games over .500 for the first time this season.



Beating the tag of Chicago's Norberto Martin, Milwaukee's Dave Valle was safe after sliding into second on a double.

Cone Wins 12th and an All-Star Dream

The Associated Press
In boyhood dreams of All-Star glory, one kid named David Cone was always wearing light blue doubleknits with an interlocking KC on the cap. Now his dream will become real.

"This will be the best one because I'll be wearing a Royals uniform and I grew up in this town," said Cone, who pitched one hitless inning each in the 1988 and 1992 All-Star Games as a member of the New York Mets.

In notching his 12th victory against four losses, Cone tied for the league lead in wins Sunday and then learned he would be Kansas City's lone representative in the All-Star Game, a good bet to start.

Either Cone, who struck out nine and gave up only four hits through seven innings in an 11-6 conquest of Toronto, or New York's Jimmy Key probably will be the American League starter, a decision that belongs to Toronto manager Cito Gaston.

Nobody had a better view Sunday as Cone baffled Gaston's Blue Jays on four hits and one run through seven innings. He tied Key and Baltimore's Mike Mussina for the league lead in wins and lowered his league-leading ERA to 2.68.

Even if Gaston does not pick him to start, the 1994 All-Star game will be a supreme moment in the career of Cone, who lost his first five decisions and finished 11-14 last year after coming to the Royals as an \$18 million free agent.

Mike MacFarlane and Greg Gagne homered Sunday for Kansas City, which sent

Toronto down to its 13th loss in 15 games. Roberto Alomar's homer in the third was the only run Cone allowed against the slumping two-time defending World Series champions, who have not won consecutive games since June 10.

Orioles 10, Angels 3: In Baltimore, Cal Ripken Jr. hit a grand slam and Chris Hoiles added a solo homer in a six-run third inning.

Ripken missed a chance for his seventh

straight multiple-hit game when he was intentionally walked in the sixth inning and was hit by a pitch in the eighth. Rafael Palmeiro went 4-for-5 with two RBIs for Baltimore.

Brewers 9, White Sox 2: In Chicago, Kevin Seitzer drove in three runs, Jody Reed and Matt Mieske each hit two-run singles and Milwaukee broke its two-game scoring drought.

Angels 10, Twins 1: In New York, Paul O'Neill broke out of a 2-for-23 slump with a three-run homer, capping a five-run rally in the sixth that helped the Yankees break their three-game losing streak.

Athletics 10, Red Sox 0: Bobby Witt threw his third straight shutout, holding the Red Sox to six hits as Oakland won in Boston. Witt extended his scoreless streak to 27, struck out seven and walked four in the eighth shutout of his career.

It was the 12th time the Indians won in their last at-bat at Jacobs Field, and it improved their record to 9-2 in extra-inning games.

AL ROUNDUP

straight multiple-hit game when he was intentionally walked in the sixth inning and was hit by a pitch in the eighth. Rafael Palmeiro went 4-for-5 with two RBIs for Baltimore.

Brewers 9, White Sox 2: In Chicago, Kevin Seitzer drove in three runs, Jody Reed and Matt Mieske each hit two-run singles and Milwaukee broke its two-game scoring drought.

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Griffey Receives A Record Number Of All-Star Votes

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — At the age of 24, already in his fifth major league season, Ken Griffey Jr. is enjoying a level of popularity that has never been equaled.

Griffey, chasing Roger Maris's 1961 record of 61 home runs, received the most votes in All-Star history, surpassing the previous mark of Minnesota's Rod Carew in 1977 by almost 2 million.

Griffey recalled a road game earlier this year when the fans were more interested in watching him swing the bat than rooting for their own team.

"I got intentionally walked a couple of weeks ago in California, and they booed," the Seattle Mariners' center fielder said Sunday after being chosen as an American League starter for the fifth consecutive year. "Then, when I got the home run record, they all stood up and cheered."

But the modest Griffey, whose 6,079,688 votes easily surpassed the record 4,292,740 that Carew got in 1977, doesn't look at Maris's record from a personal perspective.

The selections for the 65th All-Star game, scheduled July 12 in Pittsburgh, were announced Sunday. A record 14,040,122 votes were cast by fans across the nation.

The top vote-getter in the National League was Ozzie Smith of the St. Louis Cardinals, back as a starter after a one-year absence. Barry Larkin was voted shortstop last year, breaking Smith's 10-year hold. Smith got 3,514,824 votes.

The AL shortstop is again Baltimore's Cal Ripken Jr., who received 5,127,994 votes and will be starting for the 11th straight season.

Starting his eighth straight game for the AL, which trails 37-26-1 in the series but has won six straight, is third baseman Wade Boggs of the New York Yankees. Boggs, a six-time selection while playing for the Boston Red Sox, got 3,048,072 votes.

Outfielder Kirby Puckett of the Minnesota Twins, the MVP of the AL's 9-3 victory last year at Baltimore, was voted in a third straight year. Puckett, with 2,722,255 votes, will be making his ninth All-Star appearance.

The other AL starters will be first baseman Frank Thomas of the Chicago White Sox (2,833,502 votes), second base-

All-Star Players' Statistics

Through July 2									
AMERICAN LEAGUE									
Starters									
	AB	R	H	RBI	AVG	OPS	SLG	HR	SB
Thompson, Chi	18	4	7	10	29.64				
Alomar, Roberto	236	27	55	89	24.53				
Boggs, Kirby	236	24	45	82	24.53				
Smith, Ozzie	212	21	50	77	21.57				
Carver, Rod	248	21	44	78	16.49				
Griffey, Ken	236	20	49	102	26.46				
Puckett, Kirby	212	21	50	77	21.57				
Thomas, Frank	240	20	44	78	16.49				
Reserves									
Infield									
Clarke, Tim	320	27	55	97	17.70				
Cronin, Bob	389	22	40	76	12.43				
Griffey, Ken	236	20	49	102	26.46				
Kneiseland, Ann	365	27	57	98	4.42				
Alomar, Tor	221	28	57	102	8.47				
Outfield									
Belle, Cliff	325	29	64	109	26.46				
Leffell, Cal	327	26	51	87	16.54				
Dunlap, Cliff	369	29	73	119	4.42				
Griffey, Ken	236	20	49	102	26.46				
Serra, Orel	328	32	47	74	14.30				
Clayton, Don	399	22	46	73	16.49				
Pitchers									
Anthony, Chi	8	1	2	9	10.87				
Borne, Al	7	2	2	9	9.12				
Born, Ed	7	2	2	9	10.87				
Camacho, MC	7	2	2	9	10.87				
Henington, Joe	9	3	10	13	10.52				
Jefferson, Sam	9	3	17	12	10.52				
Johnson, Tom	1	1	1	1	1.52				
Leffell, Cal	1	1	1	1	1.52				
Mossburn, Bill	12	4	3	5	12.84				

SPORTS WORLD CUP

Inspired Romania Eliminates Argentina

Maradona A Spectator, Hagi a Star

By Santiago O'Donnell

Washington Post Service

PASADENA, California — In a thriller with one big subplot, an inspired Romania jumped to an early lead and held on to defeat Argentina, 3-2, at the Rose Bowl.

When the final whistle blew and Argentina was eliminated from the World Cup, the Romanians formed a circle and held each other in one giant embrace while spectators showered them in applause.

"This is a great moment for Romanian soccer," said Anghel Iordănescu, the team's coach. "This may be the greatest event that is being celebrated by our people since the revolution."

With the Argentine midfielder Diego Maradona—suspended after testing positive for drugs—watching from a broadcast booth, playmaker Gheorghe Hagi, the "Maradona of the Carpathians," played brilliantly, scoring once and setting up forward Ilie Dumitrescu twice on Sunday.

Argentina went down fighting and received a warm hand from its fans after spending almost the entire second half on the Romanian end, trying to pierce its tenacious defense.

"I'm proud of my players," said Argentina's coach, Alfio Basile. "They responded to adversity with fervor, temperament and soccer. Unfortunately, it wasn't enough."

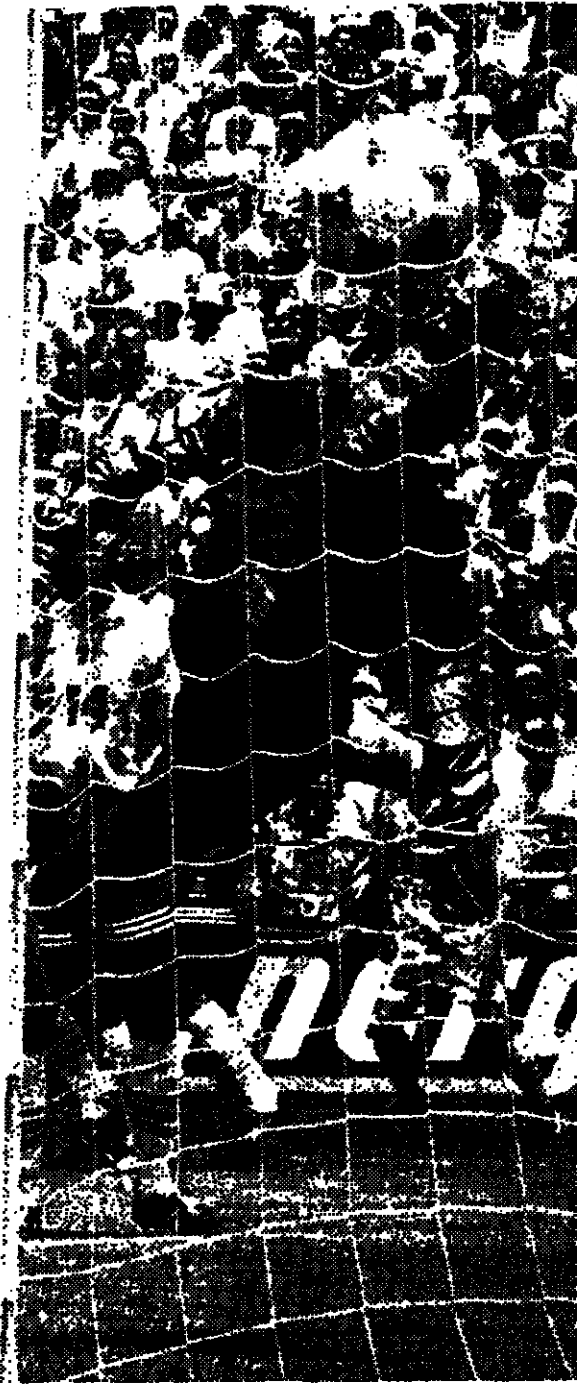
The match began with Argentina on the attack and Romania waiting in a counterattack mode, with only one striker—Dumitrescu—and Hagi roaming along the right side line. Abel Balbo, an Argentine forward, had a chance in the first minute and shot wide. In the seventh minute, Florin Prunea stopped Gabriel Batistuta at point-blank range in the first of a series of brilliant saves.

Romania scored first in the 11th minute on a free kick by Dumitrescu from a sharp angle on the right side. Dumitrescu had created the opportunity by dribbling through three Argentine defenders and forcing the foul. His curling right-footed kick into the left upper angle caught Argentine goalie Luis Islas wrong-footed.

Scoring chances for both



Argentina's Luis Islas couldn't stop Ilie Dumitrescu's shot during Romania's 3-2 victory.



Horacio Villalobos/Agence France-Press

sides continued in quick succession. Prunea stuffed a Balbo shot from close range. Dumitrescu shot wide from outside. Then, in the 16th minute, Batistuta took a pass from Arnaldo Ortega on the right side of the penalty box and dribbled past two defenders with a reverse back heel move before being tripped from behind. Batistuta himself took the penalty kick and tied the game with a low shot to the right corner.

On the next play, Romania regained the lead on a Hagi-

terpiece. He took a pass from Dumitrescu on the right side and faked once, faked twice, and passed before threading a pass between three Argentine defenders that left Dumitrescu all alone against Islas. Dumitrescu put away the give-and-go with a well-placed shot to the right corner in one of the World Cup's most beautiful goals so far.

While Romania made Argentina's defense look shaky, the South Americans' offense appeared to regain the thunder of its first two World Cup match-

es. Batistuta was especially active and came close to scoring on a right-footed shot in the 26th minute that Prunea sent over his cross bar. In the last minute of the half, Dumitrescu was left all alone again against Islas, but this time the Argentine goalkeeper prevailed.

Argentina came out strong from the locker room to start the second half and created two great scoring chances for Batistuta in the 46th minute, but Prunea turned away the close-range shots.

In the 58th minute, Romania struck again as Dumitrescu and Hagi played role reversal. The striker set up the midfielder, and Hagi beat Islas with a left-footed shot.

Argentina responded with an all-out attack. In the 75th minute, Balbo put away a rebound from a shot by Fernando Careca. In the dramatic final minutes, Argentina sent the entire team forward in a power-play like strategy, leaving Romania wide open for the counter. Miraculously, neither team scored again.

The game was so entertaining that not even the presence of Maradona in the stadium could overshadow it. All eyes turned to the broadcast booth when Maradona made his entrance one minute into the game. Maradona did commentary for an Argentine television channel and spent most of the game signing autographs.

Thousands of Argentine fans chanted "Maradona! Maradona!" before the game began. But the day belonged to Hagi. "He's as important to us as Maradona is to Argentina," Iordănescu said. "But not to compare them because Hagi is Hagi and he is unique."

Romanians Flood Streets

In a scene reminiscent of the revolution of 1989, some 100,000 people flooded the streets of Bucharest early Monday, waving flags, ringing bells and banging pans to celebrate their team's victory, the Associated Press reported.

Residents poured onto the city's boulevards after the game finished at 1:30 A.M., chanting "Romania, Romania," waving red, yellow and blue national flags in a spontaneous street party.

One jubilant patient jumped out of an ambulance in his pajamas.

"I don't care what happens to me," he said. "I heard it on the ambulance's receiver and I feel like nothing's wrong with me anymore."

The din from hundreds of cars competing with the sound of banging frying pans and firecrackers as fans cheered the victory.

"This is the real Bucharest," the mayor of the city, Crin Hăleaciu, said as he got out of his car to join the celebrations.

Some said the victory made them forget their troubles.

"Maybe I'm, maybe I'll have nothing for breakfast tomorrow," said Alin Ciobocă. "But I know I'll survive as long as they'll give us what they did this night."

A Game With a Conscience

International Herald Tribune

PASADENA — Is sport, even at its finest, ever conscience-free?

Anyone who was in the Rose Bowl, America's baking amphitheater in the Hollywood Hills, should have been lifted by Sunday's 3-2 Romanian triumph over Argentina.

It was everything soccer should be: clean, healthy, courageous and skillful. Indeed, to this observer's eye it was the

Rob Hughes

World Cup match of the 1990s. Moreover, Romania was driven to its greatest soccer achievement by something, and someone, Argentinians must appreciate.

In 1978, Argentina used World Cup and the euphoria it generated to celebrate freedom from military repression. The curfew was lifted, and sport became the catalyst to liberty. On Sunday, Romanian players and coach asked us to believe that this moment in the heat of a soccer success was the greatest celebration their people have had since the revolution removed Ceausescu.

We could see it in their eyes. We saw it in the performance. Gheorghe Hagi, the so-called "Maradona of the Carpathians," had led his team with touches of creativity and expression we have seen before, but also with a commitment astonishing from him.

Two months ago he had been overweight, apparently going through the motions, more Maradona than Maradona himself. Yet on Sunday, while the Fallen One sat in the stands working for television, using other people's performance to blame FIFA for his drug taking and consequent ban, Hagi was the master.

The Romanian playmaker's telepathic movement and co-ordination with Ilie Dumitrescu brought all three goals that ended Argentina's World Cup. Maradona's entrance just after the match began caused a commotion as he took a seat in the television sector, a retinue of 20 guards, officials and Maradona hangers on behind him.

He caused a typical Maradona after-shock with his spoiled-child rantings that Argentina lost because of FIFA. "I wanted to be out there when my team needed me most," he said. "They played well, but Argentina always plays better when Maradona is in the team. FIFA is to blame."

No, sir. FIFA put no drug in the stimulant cocktail Maradona swallowed. FIFA was to blame this time only for detection and execution of duty—and for carrying out new principles on the field that quite definitely allow talented players the freedom to perform.

So where does conscience come into it? Why on a weekend when the essence of the game is reborn should there be any unease?

Escobar. That name, that single word, destroyed the ambience of Sunday. Many of us felt a kind of guilt at enjoying the passion and the pageant of our game so soon after the shocking assassination of a man who simply made an error on this field 10 days previously.

The thugs who drove up to Andrés Escobar, Colombia's defender, as he left a restaurant in Medellín early on Saturday morning and pumped 12 bullets into him must be sub-human.

"Thanks," they apparently said, "for the autograph," a reference to Escobar's unfortunate, outstretched score against his own team when Colombia lost to the United States.

Escobar had no need, other than conscience, to even be in Medellín. His parents and relatives were here in California. They asked him to stay behind but he insisted his place was with the team, "Facing the music" for what he had done.

He faced instead murder most foul. His slaying shook even Colombia, where Amnesty International claims 3,500 people die or disappear each year.

By that score, the depraved shooting of Escobar was one out of 10 likely to happen that day. Yet he and other players gravitated back home when they had opportunities to earn fortunes abroad.

Escobar had scored one other goal in his 55 international game career. It was at Wembley against England in 1986, and subsequently the Swiss club Young Boys Bern gave Escobar a contract to play in a safe haven.

Escobar stood the tranquility for six months before home sickness lured him back to Medellín. His defending, trusted implicitly by Coach Francisco Matarrana, might have been prematurely rushed back to the national team after prolonged injury last winter.

That, in turn, might explain why Colombia lacked pace at the back, why Escobar was caught out and stretched out to deflect John Harkes' cross past his own goalkeeper.

His was the only "auto goal" of the 91 scored in 36 first round World Cup matches. One own goal, 12 bullets, one decent man taken out. It has everything and nothing to do with soccer. The lost match was not Escobar's fault. None of Colombia's breathtakingly quick and gifted forwards performed well on the day, indeed my own account of the match suggested the Colombian team had laid down, all four paws in the air, like a dog offering submission.

I regret that terminology now. We should all rationalize the language, the hyperbole that blows up sport, a relative trivia, into something beyond its place, its meaning in life.

Some people still write of Maradona's explosion as a tragedy, a "suicide" in the sporting sense. It was neither. It was proper punishment for an attempt to cheat.

Escobar's fate is the tragedy. His team was described by its coach as so bad, he would have substituted all 11 players had the law allowed it.

It appears Colombia could not win either way. On the morning of the game, midfielder Gabriel Gomez, known as "Barbarito" (demon) since his father had named him, onto the mean streets to cure his teenage rebellious childhood—had received a message threatening to kill him and his family if he played.

Gomez quit without even taking the substitutes' bench. Matarrana received a racist threatening fax also. The implication was that one of Medellín's infamous gangs stood to lose millions on a betting coup if Colombia won the World Cup.

Whatever comes out of Colombia, be it rumor or fact, will be too late for Escobar. Too little for his teammates, including the captain, Carlos Valderrama, who has sworn never to play again.

Their fear is as tangible as the outpouring of 100,000 Colombians who filed past Escobar's coffin not only paid their respects to a sportsman but demonstrating their futility of gun law.

Others have said that Medellín paid a cheap value on life. I cannot relate to that, but simply because I am not a soccer fan. I was asked to explain why "the game" attracts violent low life.

The game does not. Soccer is a passion, an opiate, an outlet for repressed and bored lives in many parts of the world. But it is no more the cause of evil than the National Football League is the reason Nicole Simpson was stabbed to death in Los Angeles last month.

It is irrational never to think in these terms. Colombia's players began this World Cup speaking earnestly of showing the world their land is more than a garden of drugs and of killings. Alas, the own goal is more than just Escobar's.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times.

Argentine Fans Settle For Voice of Diego

Reuters

PASADENA, California — Diego Maradona, kicked out of the World Cup last week for using banned drugs, began his new job as a television commentator in time to witness Argentina's loss to Romania.

"I don't think the boys are to blame," he told Argentine Channel 13 after Romania beat the former champions, 3-2, in their second-round match at the Rose Bowl on Sunday.

"Here they did everything, everything they could to equalize. I think they were broken mentally by everything that happened before the match against Bulgaria."

"I am not looking to blame anybody," said Maradona, who had earlier been escorted by police and security guards into the stadium to the roaring approval of a largely Argentine section of the crowd about two minutes after kickoff.

"I want to tell my teammates that they did everything. Let no one dare say that the Argentine players let them down on the field," Maradona said, adding that events off the field had sapped the team's psychological strength.

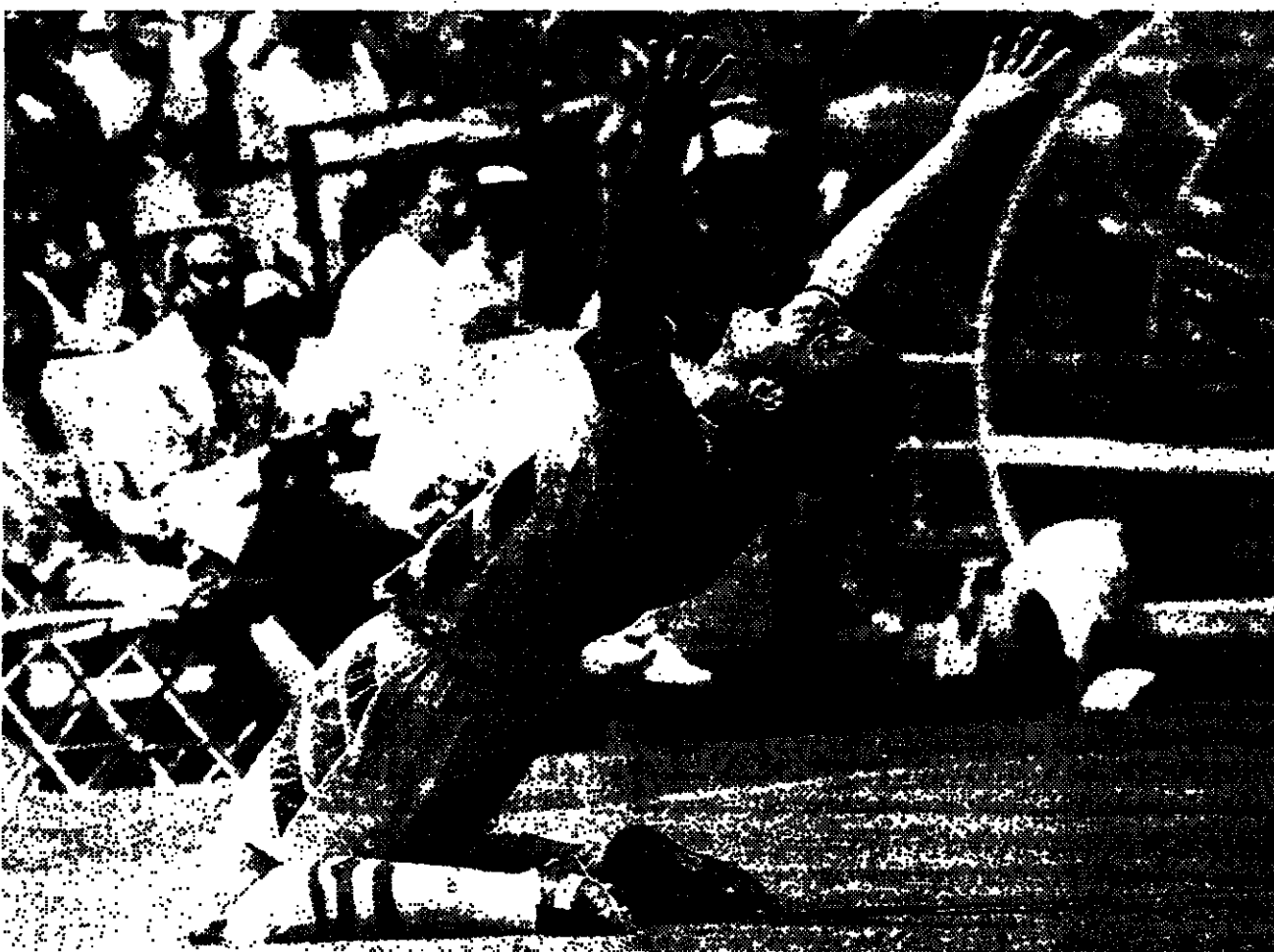
"Today we couldn't do it because they took me off the pitch before the match against Bulgaria."

"I am sorry with all my soul for those Argentines who had dreams and for all those who love football. They did not beat us on the field. They beat us off it."

Maradona said he would return to Argentina with the team rather than stay in the United States.

"This doesn't look like the team I trained and played with," Maradona told Channel 13's viewers as Romania took the lead. "The players, especially the defenders, give the impression that they don't know their position on the pitch."

FIFA, international soccer's governing body, announced earlier on Sunday it had given Maradona permission to work as a TV commentator for the rest of the World Cup.



Romania's Gheorghe Hagi had much to celebrate as he led his team past Argentina, the 1990 World Cup champion.

2 Fans Are Charged In Escobar Murder

By Gabriel Escobar

Washington Post Service

MEDELLIN, Colombia — Two fans allegedly infuriated by the Colombian team's early exit from the World Cup were charged in the death of the soccer star Andrés Escobar, countering speculation that the killing was the premeditated act of vengeance by high-rolling gamblers.

As tens of thousands of people viewed Escobar's body lying in state at the city's sports coliseum, the authorities announced Sunday that they had charged a chauffeur, Humberto Muñoz Castro, in the killing, which followed an argument at a nightclub early Saturday.

Muñoz's employer, Santiago Gallon Henao, was charged as an accomplice.

Government officials and others said they were relieved by the quick arrests and by the apparent lack of connection between Escobar's slaying and reported death threats after Colombia's elimination. The threats were widely attributed to drug dealers who had bet heavily on the team.

The identification of the alleged gunman came as the country paid homage to the player and pondered the meaning of his killing.

Tens of thousands of people spent the night waiting for a chance to view the body, which lay in state at the hangar-like Ivan de Bedout Coliseum. About 7,000 fans attended a funeral Mass that drew President César Gaviria Trujillo, some of Colombia's most honored soccer players and other dignitaries.

In less than two weeks, Colombians experienced the euphoria associated with having a favorite team in the World Cup, the unexpected shock of being the first to be eliminated from the international event and now the horror of seeing a star player killed because of his failure on the field. Escobar accidentally scored a goal against his own team during Colombia's 2-1 loss to the United States.

"We all go to extremes," said Ramiro Valencia Cosío, the acting governor of Antioquia, of which Medellín is the capital. Standing near Escobar's casket,

Valencia said it was astonishing to think that a game had cost the life of an "athlete-gentleman."

"In the World Cup, all we lost is two games," Valencia said. "We didn't lose our national honor. The problem is placing the national honor in 11 players. And we do that in every national event."

The killing of Escobar has been particularly hard in Medellín, where he was born and where he was a star. Like the rest of Colombia, the city recently has experienced a dramatic decline in drug-related crime. Officials are expressing anguish at seeing their city and country again being associated with violence.

Crowds had gathered at the city morgue Saturday morning, six hours after the 3:30 A.M. shooting. They continued to gather through the burial in a cemetery outside the city Sunday afternoon.

The 7,000 at the service in the basketball coliseum shouted for justice, cheered the arrival of star soccer players and then solemnly celebrated Mass. At one point, a small girl was lowered to descend from the stands and placed three red carnations on the casket.

The president of Escobar's team, Guillermo López, said the "national family had been orphaned" by the killing.

"The sport is in mourning," said Luis Alfredo Ramos Boto, the mayor of Medellín. Mr. Gaviria, a popular leader who leaves office next month, said Escobar had been "a victim of absurd violence."

"Colombia cannot lose the game against the violence," said Mr. Gaviria, who moves to Washington in August to assume his new post as secretary general of the Organization of American States. "Colombia cannot allow its best players to be expelled from the field of life."

The police said the Mr. Muñoz confronted Escobar in the bar's parking lot and, after an argument, repeatedly fired a .38-caliber revolver. The police chief initially said 12 shots had been fired but he revised that on Sunday to six.

WORLD CUP WRAP-UP

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Two Argentine fans face deportation from the United States after being arrested when fighting broke out following their team's 3-2 World Cup defeat by Romania at the Rose Bowl on Sunday.

Twenty-one other people were arrested for ticket-touting, one for being drunk and one for trying to steal a bet of off the head of a security guard at the match.

A small fight started behind one of the goals at the end of the second-round match which saw Argentina eliminated from the tournament. Empty water bottles and sticks were thrown at police and security officers, but no one was hurt in the incident.

The Swedish team faces a race against time to get their captain, Jonas Thern, fit for the

World Cup quarterfinal against Romania on Sunday.

The midfielder twisted ligaments in his right knee after being hit hard by the ball during Sunday's second-round victory over Saudi Arabia.

But Thern, who was carried off on a stretcher in the 62nd minute and later taken to a hospital, said he hoped to make the quarterfinal after a doctor told him he should recover in four days.

"They said I have torsion of the left knee," Thern said at a Dallas hotel a few hours after the match. "I am hopeful that I will be fit for the next match. Luckily I have six days to get over it, so I should be able to play."

The coach of Germany, Berti Vogts, has accused the Italian first-division club Roma of slavery for asking a high

transfer fee for Thomas Hässler, a German midfielder, while not offering him a new contract.

"To demand a high transfer fee while not offering him a new contract is nothing else but slavery," a visibly angry Vogts told reporters Sunday. "FIFA and UEFA should get involved."

Vogts said Roma was demanding between 8 million and 10 million Deutsche marks (\$5 million and \$6 million) for the small midfielder, who has been among Germany's top players at the World Cup.

Hässler joined Roma in 1991 and his contract expired June 30, but the Italian club still holds his rights.

It took four games for Vogts to find his ideal lineup. "If we had to play tomorrow, this is the lineup I would field,"

the German coach said Sunday, referring to his starting 11 in the 3-2 victory over Belgium one day earlier that qualified Germany for the World Cup quarterfinals.

Despite finding the perfect lineup, Germany won't have to play until Sunday.

The team is enjoying the benefits of a World Cup system that favors the defending champion and the teams that win their first-round groups.

The Germans have a week to heal their wounds and regroup before they meet the winner of the round of 16 clash between Bulgaria and Mexico in East Rutherford, New Jersey.

A magistrate in Athens has opened an investigation into allegations that \$13.6 million was wasted on promoting the country's disastrous debut in the World Cup finals.

The proceedings were ordered in the wake of newspaper reports claiming there had been excessive expenditure on receptions and cultural events.

Yannis Lianis, the sports minister of Greece, said Sunday that the Greek football federation was mounting a purely political attack on the country's socialist government.

"If the team had gone through or had collected a few points none of this would have happened," he said.

The Greek squad returned home Saturday night without their coach, Alketas Panagoulas, who has been blamed for a campaign which brought no points and no goals from three games. Panagoulas said he was staying in the United States for personal reasons.

Washington officials say youth soccer programs are the

likely beneficiaries of about \$200,000 or more in surplus funds expected to be available because of the District's hosting of five World Cup games.

John Koskinen, head of the District's host committee, said most of the money will come from the U.S. organizing committee of the World Cup tournament July 17.

Other money already has been raised locally, he said.

"Our plan from the beginning was, if there were general surplus revenues, to put them to inner-city soccer," Koskinen said. He added that the area "from Baltimore to Richmond" would be included to some degree. Koskinen said that a foundation would be established and that additional funds would continue to be raised.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

SPORTS WORLD CUP

A Nightmare Taints Brazil Wakes America From World Cup Dream

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STANFORD, California — Brazil, reduced to 10 men for the entire second half, beat the United States, 1-0, on Monday to reach the World Cup quarterfinals and spoil the Americans' Independence Day celebrations.

Bebeto drove the ball home in the 74th minute after Romario split open the defense with a daring run and found his striking partner in space.

Brazil will now play the Netherlands in Dallas on Saturday.

There were 84,147 fans on hand what was billed as the greatest game in the history of American soccer. Samba drums of the Brazilian fans echoed through downtown Palo Alto before the game, and the stadium was nearly filled 75 minutes before kickoff.

The fans gave both teams a loud ovation after the game, and players from both sides saluted the crowd as they left the field.

The United States threatened to score on only one occasion: Thomas Dooley's low shot drifted just past the post in the 12th minute after Tab Ramos sliced a pass through the Brazilian defense.

Brazil started to put some good moves together after a nervous opening 20 minutes, concentrating their attacks down the flanks for a change and threatening the U.S. defense with high crosses. Two such attacks nearly produced goals.

In the 23rd minute, Dunga floated a high ball from the right. Bebeto beat the offside trap and passed to Aldair, who poked the ball wide from six meters with only goalkeeper Tony Meola to beat.

Four minutes later, Bebeto hooked the ball narrowly wide with a volley from another high Dunga cross.

Otherwise, Brazil dominated the early stages but failed to create any clear-cut chances.

Without playmaker Rai, who was dropped by Carlos Alberto Parreira for Mazinho, the Brazilians lacked any midfield creativity.

Mazinho was booked in the eighth minute for a crude foul. Jorginho, a Brazilian defender, also was booked for a foul in the 17th minute, with Brazil looking nervous and unsettled.

Disaster had appeared to be beckoning for the Brazilians after defender Leonardo was ejected in the 43rd minute for elbowing American midfielder Tab Ramos in the face.

But his dismissal jerked the Brazilians into life after a goalless first half in which the Americans packed their defense and kept the South Americans at bay.

As Ramos and Leonardo tangled near midfield, Ramos was spun around and whacked in the left side of the face and lost consciousness for several moments.

After a break of several minutes while Ramos was carried off on a stretcher, Romario hit the post in the dying seconds of the half with a right-foot drive.

Officials said Ramos, who was replaced by Eric Wynalda at halftime, had suffered concussion from the blow but no fracture.

The Americans, in the second round for the first time since 1930, already were missing John Harkes, one of their two top players, because he was given two yellow cards in the first round. With Ramos out, the playmak-

ing burden fell to Hugo Perez and Wynalda, and there wasn't much of a second half.

"We knew that we had to keep playing like we did the first half," Marcelo Balboa, a U.S. defender, said. "And it was just one of those things where we broke down in the middle of the field once and they capitalized on it."

"They came out and kept playing with 10 players. This is a sad thing for us, a very emotional thing and a hard thing to get over."

The Americans had come far in four years. In 1990, when they qualified for the World Cup for the first time in 40 years, they went 0-3 and were outscored, 8-2. Despite the loss, their performance in this tournament will be considered a success.

Even the American Revolution took time.

People have been mouthing Diego Maradona and Escobar in the same sentence since Saturday, but one has nothing to do with the other. The Americans couldn't have cared less about Maradona. They know as much about him as they know about the Russian politicians they see arguing on TV each night.

Maradona was a revelation elsewhere, but Americans are used to hearing about drug suspensions. Some of the best American athletes have died from drug overdoses. Maradona wasn't going to die from taking illegal cold medicine.

His absence wasn't going to taint anything because the World Cup had surpassed him and begun to look and feel American.

When Escobar misplayed that ball, Americans stopped treating the World Cup like a cultural exhibition and began watching the games. Soccer has always been a mom-and-pop operation in this country, station wagons packed with 8-year-olds and parents who learn the game while coaching their children.

It is the same mentality that led the best American player, John Harkes, to be suspended from the second-round match against Brazil on Monday because the U.S. Soccer Federation didn't know the rule about yellow cards — they are still trying to learn the game here.

The World Cup came enveloped with mistrust. The Americans knew mostly about hoodlums and riotous soccer draws, while everyone else was worrying that America would try to ruin their game. The whole world has joined together in surprise over the last two weeks. The play has been optimistic and outgoing, and the surroundings have not been intimidating at all.

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If the few million people who support soccer in the United States were more like the tens of millions who support American football (whose players are mangled without pity) and baseball (whose players and owners battle greedily), then what happened to Escobar probably could be rinsed away rather easily, in some national way.

That's not going to happen with the Americans who are trying to make something out of soccer. Soccer was the last innocent game in this country. Parents smile their children at soccer to avoid the pressure of Little League baseball or Pop Warner football. Girls and boys grow up playing together on the same teams.

The Fourth of July might have been the day when the happiness of June 22 grew up into success. The Americans already had been able to upset Colombia, a pretournament favorite, and so an all-or-nothing meeting with Brazil on the anniversary of the American Dream felt not like a threat, but a glorious opportunity. I must admit, all claims of objectivity aside, that I was looking at it that way because I grew up playing soccer in America. Perhaps the Americans will play their greatest game — perhaps they will pull off the greatest upset this tournament has ever seen, and perhaps the business of the game will grow undisturbed.

Of course there was no harm in this instance of cheering at another man's expense.

Yet there must be a sense of guilt among the people who have seen their children grow up with soccer, a sincere understanding of what they have gotten themselves into. On the eve of the game's finest hour in this most optimistic nation, I think a lot of people join me in trying to recall the last time I saw Andres Escobar, as the country rejoiced the mistake that cost him his life.

lan Thomsen

The story was the American players hugging each other and the people shouting to hear how loud they could get. June 22 was the last happy day. The Americans were going to win their first World Cup match in 44 years, all because someone had given them a break. It was hard to imagine them taking the lead, but after Escobar did it for them, they could have scored three or four more. Somebody at FIFA, the international soccer federation, said it was the best thing that could have happened. America was going to start talking about its team, the TV ratings were going to get better. It was good business for everybody. I don't remember noticing Escobar for the rest of the game.

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Maradona was a revelation elsewhere, but Americans are used to hearing about drug suspensions. Some of the best American athletes have died from drug overdoses. Maradona wasn't going to die from taking illegal cold medicine.

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When Escobar misplayed that ball, Americans stopped treating the World Cup like a cultural exhibition and began watching the games. Soccer has always been a mom-and-pop operation in this country, station wagons packed with 8-year-olds and parents who learn the game while coaching their children.

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Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STANFORD, California — Brazil, reduced to 10 men for the entire second half, beat the United States, 1-0, on Monday to reach the World Cup quarterfinals and spoil the Americans' Independence Day celebrations.

Bebeto drove the ball home in the 74th minute after Romario split open the defense with a daring run and found his striking partner in space.

Brazil will now play the Netherlands in Dallas on Saturday.

There were 84,147 fans on hand what was billed as the greatest game in the history of American soccer. Samba drums of the Brazilian fans echoed through downtown Palo Alto before the game, and the stadium was nearly filled 75 minutes before kickoff.

The fans gave both teams a loud ovation after the game, and players from both sides saluted the crowd as they left the field.

The United States threatened to score on only one occasion: Thomas Dooley's low shot drifted just past the post in the 12th minute after Tab Ramos sliced a pass through the Brazilian defense.

Brazil started to put some good moves together after a nervous opening 20 minutes, concentrating their attacks down the flanks for a change and threatening the U.S. defense with high crosses. Two such attacks nearly produced goals.

In the 23rd minute, Dunga floated a high ball from the right. Bebeto beat the offside trap and passed to Aldair, who poked the ball wide from six meters with only goalkeeper Tony Meola to beat.

Four minutes later, Bebeto hooked the ball narrowly wide with a volley from another high Dunga cross.

Otherwise, Brazil dominated the early stages but failed to create any clear-cut chances.

Without playmaker Rai, who was dropped by Carlos Alberto Parreira for Mazinho, the Brazilians lacked any midfield creativity.

Mazinho was booked in the eighth minute for a crude foul. Jorginho, a Brazilian defender, also was booked for a foul in the 17th minute, with Brazil looking nervous and unsettled.

Disaster had appeared to be beckoning for the Brazilians after defender Leonardo was ejected in the 43rd minute for elbowing American midfielder Tab Ramos in the face.

But his dismissal jerked the Brazilians into life after a goalless first half in which the Americans packed their defense and kept the South Americans at bay.

As Ramos and Leonardo tangled near midfield, Ramos was spun around and whacked in the left side of the face and lost consciousness for several moments.

After a break of several minutes while Ramos was carried off on a stretcher, Romario hit the post in the dying seconds of the half with a right-foot drive.

Officials said Ramos, who was replaced by Eric Wynalda at halftime, had suffered concussion from the blow but no fracture.

The Americans, in the second round for the first time since 1930, already were missing John Harkes, one of their two top players, because he was given two yellow cards in the first round. With Ramos out, the playmak-

ing burden fell to Hugo Perez and Wynalda, and there wasn't much of a second half.

"We knew that we had to keep playing like we did the first half," Marcelo Balboa, a U.S. defender, said. "And it was just one of those things where we broke down in the middle of the field once and they capitalized on it."

"They came out and kept playing with 10 players. This is a sad thing for us, a very emotional thing and a hard thing to get over."

The Americans had come far in four years. In 1990, when they qualified for the World Cup for the first time in 40 years, they went 0-3 and were outscored, 8-2. Despite the loss, their performance in this tournament will be considered a success.

Even the American Revolution took time.

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Dutch Win, 2-0, With Help From Irish Goaltender

ORLANDO, Florida — The Netherlands produced their best form of the World Cup finals to beat Ireland, 2-0, in their second-round clash at the Citrus Bowl on Monday.

Two first-half goals, the second from a blunder by Irish goalkeeper Pat Bonner, put the Dutch in the quarter-finals for the first time since 1978.

The Dutch went ahead after 11 minutes when winger Marc Overmars made a great run down the right and crossed for Dennis Bergkamp to slip the ball home.

Four minutes before half-time, Dutch midfielder Wim Jonk unleashed a 25-yard drive that Bonner seemed to have covered. But the goalkeeper failed to hold the ball and it bounced off his hands and into the net.

Ireland attacked more in the second period but found goal chances relatively scarce, and the Dutch hung on to their advantage.

Overmars, a pocket-sized dynamo, was a constant threat with his lively change of pace, and he left defender Phil Babb for dead on a raid down the right with the game just 10 minutes old.

Overmars, who had come close himself three minutes earlier, cut into the box and crossed to Bergkamp, who side-footed his shot home for his second goal of the tournament.

Jonk, who netted the Netherlands' first goal in the opening 2-1 victory over Saudi Arabia, again showed his menace in a foraging run from the deep and let rip with the scorching drive that beat the hapless Bonner.

The Dutch could have scored more, with Frank Rijkaard just failing to reach a Bergkamp

cross with Bonner beaten in the 22d minute, and second-half substitute Bryan Roy blasting over nine minutes from time after the goalkeeper had failed to hold a Bergkamp shot.

But Ireland, never a side to give up and driven on from midfield by Roy Keane, Ray Houghton and their colleagues, gave the Dutch their share of anxious moments after the break as they poured forward in desperate search of a goal.

Four minutes from time, substitute Tony Casciaro, making his first appearance of the tournament, nodded down for Babb to hammer a left-foot shot just outside the post.

Paul McGrath had the ball in the Dutch net in the final minute but he kicked Rijkaard in the face in the process, conceding a foul instead of claiming a goal.

But Dutch keeper Ed De Goey was generally in command and the more telling chances were created by the more inventive men in the orange shirts, though Irish fans felt they were harshly treated by the Danish referee, Peter Mikkelsen.

Only one player was booked — Dutch captain Ronald Koeman for a foul on Irish skipper Andy Townsend in the 72d minute.

The last of Orlando's five World Cup games spelled the end for the Irish, who fell one round short of their best-ever achievement of 1990, when they reached the quarterfinals.

The Dutch, eliminated in the second round by the eventual champions, West Germany, in 1990, go at least one stage further this time and play the winners of the day's other clash between Brazil, the favorite, and the United States.



The Brazilian defender Mazinho, left, and the U.S. midfielder Mike Sorber battling for the ball in Stanford Stadium.

FIFA Bans Referee Over Error

DALLAS — The Swiss referee Kurt Roethlisberger said on Monday that he should have awarded Belgium a penalty during their 3-2 defeat by Germany and FIFA decided he would play no further part in the World Cup.

"He admitted that he made a mistake," said FIFA's general secretary, Sepp Blatter. "He knows that's it for him."

Blatter said that the Italian referee Pierluigi Pairetto also failed to meet the expected standards for his performance during Romania's 3-2 second-round defeat of Argentina and would also be leaving.

"They will not referee again in the tournament," Blatter said, adding that the final list of 10 referees and 12 linesmen would be announced Wednesday.

Belgian soccer authorities have assailed Pairetto's decision not to award a penalty in the 70th minute of the second-round match in Chicago and called on FIFA to ban him from refereeing another international.

Blatter said FIFA had received an official letter from the Belgian delegation. Argentina had not complained about Pairetto, who awarded a free kick to the Latin Americans on the edge of the area after an Argentine player was tackled from behind.

Nigeria Hopes to Overpower Italy in the 2d Round

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FOXBORO, Massachusetts — It's imagination versus physical strength; schemes versus naive soccer, the old and the new. It's Italy vs. Nigeria in an unpredictable second-round World Cup match.

The winner of Tuesday's game at Foxboro stadium takes on Spain in the quarterfinals. Italy, a three-time world champion, is less than the European superpower that arrived.

"Italy, they are a very good side," said the Nigerian midfielder Emmanuel Amunike.

"They are not the team I saw last year," he added. "But you can't predict them."

The Azzurri struggled to reach the second round. Their leader, Roberto Baggio, hasn't scored in eight games and has been bitterly criticized for his performance.

The Nigerian team, making its debut in the World Cup finals, boosted its popularity and chances by winning Group D, beating out Argentina and Bulgaria.

"They did better than we did in early games," said the Italian captain, Paolo Maldini. "But now it's a knockout system and we should have more experience and stronger determination in this phase of the competition."

Maldini took over the captain's armband from his AC Milan teammate Franco Baresi, Italy's charismatic sweeper who required knee surgery following the first-round match with Norway.

Italy finished third in Group E with a 1-1-1 record, scoring two goals and allowing two.

The Nigerian Super Eagles, who have picked up the banner of African soccer from Cameroon's Indomitable Lions at the World Cup, beat both Bulgaria



Arrigo Sacchi, Italy's coach, stretched at a practice near East Rutherford, New Jersey.

and Greece and lost 2-1 to the Argentines.

They play a fast, physical game, with a sometimes suspect defense that is compensated for by a swift counterattack led by Rashidi Yekini and Daniel Amokachi.

Midfield play is masterminded by young Sunday Oliseh, who will play in the Italian league next season.

The Italian coach, Arrigo Sacchi, who with Baggio has borne the brunt of the Italian media's criticism for the team's unspectacular play, called the Nigerians "supermen."

"They are physically strong, and are no amateurs under the

tactical point of view," Sacchi said. "They are in extraordinary form, and want to prove to the world that they are an emerging power, at Italy's expense."

"We are psychologically prepared to play a tough team," he said. "I still believe we are superior, that we are a better team. We are determined to stay in the competition."

On Monday, Sacchi made some changes for Tuesday's game with Nigeria. Dino Baggio, who has been suffering from a thigh strain, was left out, his midfield place going to Roberto Donadoni.

"Dino Baggio is fine but he's

not at his best physically," said Sacchi.

A veteran of the 1990 World Cup, Donadoni will win his 54th cap. He will slot for Dino Baggio in left midfield, although he is a far more attacking player.

Sacchi has also revamped his defense as the triple champions search for their best form.

Maldini moves from left back to central defense, where he gave a towering display as AC Milan won the European Cup in May.

That change means that the versatile Parma defender Antonio Benarrivo moves to left back, while 30-year-old Ro-

berto Mussi wins only his third cap on the right of defense.

Striker Daniele Massaro, who came off the bench to score his first international goal against Mexico last week, earns a starting place for the first time in the World Cup.

Luca Marchegiani continues to deputize in goal as Gianluca Pagliuca completes a two-match suspension.

"We must not try to compete with them on the physical plan; we must not play shoulder-against-shoulder, otherwise we are going to lose," Maldini said.

Clemens Westerhof, the Dutch coach of the Nigerians, showed no inferiority complex with Italy, a long-time soccer superpower which is shooting for a record fourth world title.

"We like to play them. We respect them, but we are not afraid of them," he said. "We want to beat them. You must, otherwise you have to go home."

Most Italian players noted that underdogs always pose psychological problems for the favored team.

"Fans can be understanding if you lose a World Cup match with Brazil," said Massaro, who scored Italy's goal in the 1-1 draw with Mexico. "It could be different if we lose against Nigeria, which is a good but unheralded team."

Striker Giuseppe Signori, the leading scorer in the Italian league, said he expected a major Italian fan presence in Foxboro.

"There were more Irish fans at Giants Stadium and more Mexicans in Washington," he said, referring to Italy's first-round games against Ireland and Mexico. "We had the feeling of playing games on the road. I can't believe there can be more Nigerians at the next game." (AP, Reuters)

SCHEDULE AND RESULTS</

